THE
PATHWAIE TO MARTI-
all Diſcipline, deuided into two *Bookes, verie neceſſarie for young* Souldiers, or for all ſuch as loueth *the profeſſion of Armes: latelie* ſet foorth by THOMAS *STYVVARD* Gen- tleman.

THE FIRST BOOKE
Entreateth of the Offices from the higheſt to the
loweſt, with the lawes of the Field, arming, muſte-
ring and training of Souldiers, with the imbat-
tailing of ſuch numbers, to the greateſt force
of the like Regiments,

THE SECOND BOOKE
Entreateth of ſundrie proportions and training of
Calecuers, and how to bring Bowes to a
great perfection of ſeruice, with imbattailling of
greater Regiments: alſo how to march with
a Campe Royall: likewiſe how to encampe the
ſame, with diuers Tables annexed
for the preſent making of your battells,
as otherwiſe to know how
manie paces they require in
their march & battels from
500. *to* 10000.

IMPRINTED AT LONDON BY
T. Eaſt for Myles Jenyngs, dwelling
in Paules Churchyard at the ſigne
of the Bible. 1581.

HONI SOIT QVI MALY PENSE
DESIR NA·REPOS

TO THE RIGHT HOnourable the Lord Charles Howard,

Baron of Effingham, and knight of the moſt
noble order of the Garter: Thomas
Styward wiſheth long life,
with the fulneſſe of all
perfect felicitie.

THOVGH *many wiſe, expert, and learned men, right Honorable and my ſingular good Lord, haue publiſhed diuerſe bookes for the profiting of their cou̅tries, that my wits cannot atteine to a ſmal part of their commendations: being therefore doubtfull (although emboldened by diuerſe of my friends) to publiſh this my trauaile, the which this three or foure yeares I haue kept in ſecret; yet conſidering that no time can be better ſpent, then that which maie anie waie induce to the profiting of the Common wealth, haue the rather emboldned me with preſumptio̅ (although altogether vnfurniſhed for a writer in ſo waighty a cauſe) to publiſh theſe my collections, gathered from moſt excellent ſouldiers, as Italian, Germaine, Swizzers, French, & Engliſh, as otherwiſe of my little experience, haue inlarged*

ged and brought to the perfect waie of ſeruice at this preſent vſed, with the offices from the higheſt to the loweſt, the lawes and conſtitutions of the field, and training of Souldiers from ſmall numbers to great, to the forme of imbatteling and incamping: with Tables annexed to the ſame, to knowe marching in ranks what numbers they conteine as otherwiſe for making of battels, from .25. to .10000. Likewiſe to knowe how manie paces they require in length and breadth in their march, and in thoſe battels at this time in vſe, the which with good gouernement and dailie practiſe will eſtabliſh, increaſe, and beautifie the ſtate. The end and fruits whereof is honour moſt high, flowing wealth, euerlaſting fame, victorie and dominion without bounds: and the contrarie through necligence and want hereof, is captiuitie, ruine, diſhonour and deſolation. And as the preperation of warlike affaires haue bene by the determination of princes and gouernours, I haue (notwithſtanding the barrenneſſe of my tranſlations and additions) enterpriſed the dedication of this worke vnto your honour, as of right to depend vpon a moſt worthie Patrone, whoſe noble and vertuous inclination in acts of chiualrie, with your manifolde benefits by your Lordſhippe on diuerſe Gentlemen beſtowed for the profiting of their countrie, is to all men manifeſted, the which to a noble mã is a moſt pretious gift, as euidentlie appereth by Epaminõdas, Polopicta, Tullus Hoſtilius, Philip of Macedonia, and Alexander his ſon, Cirus king of Perſia, Hannibal, Scipio, & Graccus a Romaine, with infinit others, whoſe valiant actes of chiualrie are ſpread throughout the whole world, and regiſtred to their perpetuall memorie. Hoping your Honour will accept the ſame in good part, the which according to my pro-

feſſion I haue attired for the campe, and not for the Carpet, for the Souldier, and not for the Rhetorician. And although it be not worthie the merit of ſo noble a minde, yet beeing well conſidered, it maie vnder the paſport and ſafe conduct of your Honour, be had the more in price, cauſing the greater profit to a Common wealth: moſt humblye beſeeching your Lordſhippe as this is the firſt enterance of a a young Souldiers ſtudie, my dutifull affection vnto your Honour, & profiting of my countrie, ſo the groſeneſſe of my phraſes maie not be a maime to ſo good a meaning, whereby not onelie I, but others maie atteine to the dedication of greater exploits, who with bounden dutie reſteth at your Honours commaundement, praieng the almightie God to graunt you long life, perfect health, deſired tranquilitie, & much increaſe of honour, and in the world to come life euerlaſting.

Your Honours moſt humble to commaund,

Thomas Styward.

¶The preface to the Reader.

AS I IN NATVRE delighted in militare ſtudies, ſo likewiſe by practiſe haue atchieued ſome experience, whereby I knowing no one thing more neceſſarie, honorable, or profitable, then the knowledge in martial affaires: haue boldlie preſumed the publication of this ſlender woorke, as one through zeale and affection vnto my Prince and Countrie, enforced to the ſame: who wold as much ioie that anie thing heerein contained, might anie waies profit the Common wealth, as Alexander did with all his conqueſts againſt Darius, hauing compiled it in two bookes: the effect I haue mentioned in my Epiſtle. The fruits gathered from moſt excellent ſouldiers, alſo from the beſt writers in Europe, hoping although I ſhall not content the iudgement of the exquiſite, yet that the equitie of my good will maie bee waied in indifferent ballance, truſting that the noble Souldiers, & all ſuch as haue deſire to militare profeſſion, will rather gentlie mend my errours, then condempne my intent, knowing that the contemners of this art, are but deſpiſers of a Common wealth, & the buiſie fault-finders no other but the dregs of follie: letting thee to vnderſtand, that whereas by the prudent gouernement of our moſt bleſſed and vertuous Princeſſe, wee haue that happie quiet that no Realme euer taſted off: the which I beſeech the liuing God long to continue: yet waieng the ambition of the world, it is a thing impoſsible for anie Realme or dominion alwaies to liue in peace without the vſe of the ſword, wiſhing with my hart that the ſubuerſion of diuers States, thorough idleneſſe and contempt of theſe warlike orders, may be ſo imprinted in our harts, as we may with moſt willing minds proſecute the auncient order of the Romanes, the which in peace were not ſluggards: or delighted in idle and wanton paſtimes, but in euerie Citie or Towne, the noble Senatours and Captaines, appointed ſuch as had experience, that at certaine times in the yeare, they ſhould not onelie traine them that were ignoraunt, but vſed ſuch warlike games as to the furthering of thoſe affaires was thought moſt meete: through the which, ſo long as they vſed the ſame, were great and mightie Conquerours: alſo at anie ſodaine redie for ſeruice. Praieng to the liuing God, that the like exerciſes maie be heere in England, whereby we maie not be reputed ſleepers, or followers too much of the carpet: but rather through theſe exerciſes to become ſo mightie & valiant to withſtand the wicked practiſes of foreine Enimies, who ſeeing a ſtate ſo well gouerned, maie feare to offer vs iniurie. Thus wiſhing vnto my Prince and countrie, honour, victorie, and proſperous ſucceſſe in all affaires, I ende.

The Author to the Reader.

AS wiſdome wils vs to regard,what plagues in time doth hap,
On ſuch as ſeeks for to be rockt alwaies in pleaſures lap.
And neighbours harmes bids vs take heed,all perils to preuent,
Leaſt careleſſe ſleepe doth daungers bring,and then to late repent.
So *England* take thou heed in time,leaſt thou too ſoone doe rue,
The wicked harmes deuiſde by foes,which ſhortlie maie inſue.
If that regard of Martiall lawes be had no more in priſe,
And ſouldiers lore deſpiſed thus,amongſt the graue and wiſe.
Behold how foreins are abuſde,that ſcornde this martiall lawe,
And are by warlike wights oppreſt,and brought to liue in awe,
Their goods,their wiues,their virgins faire,are ſpoild & brought to thral
Miſuſde before their parents face: ſuch is their greeuous fall.
Caſt off therefore your ſluggiſh life,call home your hearts agen,
Let *Venus* paſſe,deſpiſe hir lawes,liue now like valiant men,
As heeretofore your Fathers did,whoſe actes each where did flow
From Eaſt to weſt,from North,to South, as ſtories plainlie ſhow.
Two bookes I haue therefore ſet foorth,to ſhew thee how to traine,
To march,incampe,and battels make,with Tables verie plaine.
Which though they be not as I wiſh, accept them as they are,
And thou ſhalt profit reape thereby of policies of warre.
Whereby to ſhunne the ſleights of foes,who hoapes but for a daie:
For to peruert this quiet ſtate,if poſſible they maie.
Regard therefore your countrie ſoile: your parents and your wiues,
Your children,and your lands and rents,ſeeke to defend your liues.
And leaue of pride and luſtineſſe,your great and much exceſſe,
Your deintie fare, your coſtlie raie,your Carpet wantonneſſe,
Prepare you horſe and launce to field, for now the time is cume,
Take pyke and ſword in hand againe,liſt now to ſound of Drum.
Harke how the Trumpet warning giues to haſt vs to the warres,
That we our Brittiſh ſoile maie keepe,from death and bloudie iarres.
In haſt prepare ye Engliſh hearts to tread this path aright,
Which doth inſtruct a readie waie to put our foes to flight.
Thus ſhall we doe our countrie good,and pleaſe the mightie God,
Who hath and will preſerue vs ſtill,from ſcourge of mightie rod.
The zeale I owe to natiue ſoile,hath forſt my ſimple hand,
To publiſh this my ſlender skill, our en'mies to withſtand.
Not ſeeking praiſe for anie thing, nor yet aſpecting gaines,
I craue in lew of my good will,thy fauour for my paines.

Virtus vulnere viuit.

T. S.

Of the electing of the *Generall*.

If anie Prince do minde to erect his gouernment in the field: he muſt ſéeke out a ſufficient and able man, each waies as well for the reputation and nobilitie of his predeceſſors, as for his minde, bodie, vertue, and experience, to be his chiefe and high gouernour generall of the fielde, who ſhal by yͤ Prince or ſome other of yͤ priuie counſell before the Prince or els where, béeing authoriſed by the Princes commiſſion, take his oth, in the which he ſhall be ſworne to ſerue his Prince truelie and faithfullie, and to eſchew and foreſée all daungers and inconueniences, which maie happen to the Prince his maiſter to the vttermoſt of his power, and to be ruled by the determinate counſell in all néedfull and profitable cauſes to the greateſt furthering of his Prince anie waies, as well in marching, incamping, approch, eſkirmiſh, camiſado, or retraite, or what other ſeruice with déepe care to iudge and foreſée whether their deuiſes maie redound to the beſt accompliſhing of anie exploite, or otherwiſe for the remedie of the Princes great charge. Alſo not to leuie or take vp anie ſouldiers in his owne name, but in his Princes. Such a one ſhould be choſen to be generall vnto whom the ſtaffe ſhould be deliuered, binding him with a ſolempne oth that he carrie the ſaid ſtaffe & deale vprightlie with each man, all affection ſet a part, in cauſes of iudgement dooing alwaies according to equitie and iuſtice.

Of the Generals office.

THE Generall principallie ought to be a man that liueth in the feare of God, who muſt prouide that there be Preachers and Miniſters appointed, for the dailie miniſtration of Gods ſacred and diuine worde, the which Preachers are to teach them their dueties towards GOD, and their obedience towards their Prince, Generall, & Captaines, and to perſwade them in all enterpriſes valiauntlie, and manfullie to perſiſt, in all ſuch attemptes, as by the Generall and principall officers ſhall bée thought méete, yéelding them an aſſured hope through their dailie praier and ſeruing of GOD, to haue moſt happie ſucceſſe in all their enterpriſes, for no doubt although it pleaſeth the almightie to ſuffer the faithfull manie times to receiue puniſhment, yet the faithfull ſeruing of him yéeldeth an aſſured hope of victorie.

Of the office of a Generall.

A Generall ought to bée temperate, continent, and not exceſſiue in eating and drinking: Patient in trauaile, of witte prompt, whereby in the night time by quietneſſe of minde the counſailes of Captaines examined, maie more perfectlie bée confirmed. Hée ought to bée content with ſimple fare: For the preparing of diſhes full of delicateneſſe & the to much thoughts and diligence about meates, corrupteth and drowneth the minde in ſuch ſort, that the time that ought to be ſpent in the buſineſſe that is to bee done, by the delicateneſſe of the Captaines is moſt vainlie conſumed. He ought to be painful, for that principallie it doth apperteine to a Generall that he in the time of turmoiles of the war, maie bee the laſt that is wearie. Hee muſt bee quicke witted, forſomuch as Homere ſaith, flieng to the ende: that with his thought he maie moſt quicklie diſcuſſe euerie thing, and with his minde make iudgement, and as it were deuine a farre of and foreſee that which is to come: leaſt when there happen chaunces neither foreſeene nor looked for, the Generall be conſtrained ſodeinlie and vnprouided for to take counſaile, and the ſafegarde of things to commit moſt fearefullie to fortune. It behoueth him to bee liberall, and not to bee couetous and deſirous of gaine. For ſurelie of this vice hee ought moſt principallie to take heede, foraſmuch as he that is not giuen to paſſe much of giftes of ſiluer and golde, maie moſt honourablie haue the charge of ſuch doings, whereas thoſe be moſt wicked that will be drawne with the vnſatiableneſſe of golde, the which is ſuch a weapon of ſo much might, and as it were with liuelie force to deliuer the weapon out of his owne handes and to giue to others. He ought to be a faire ſpeaker, for that conſidering the thinges that are to bee intreated of for the warre, I iudge there will follow much vtilitie, conſidering that either hauing occaſion to ſet men in araie to the battaile, the Generall comforting the ſouldiers eaſilie maie perſwade euerie one of them to deſpiſe all perils, & to attend to the glorious enterpriſe. For the ſound of the trumpet cannot ſo much inflame the mindes of men to take their weapons, & conſtraine them more valiantlie to fight, then the conuenient & according to the time the ſugred talke of the Generall, which maie moue them, both vnto great actes for the loue of vertue, and encourage them for the deſire of glorie, or els if neede bee, to comfort the mindes afflicted for ſome ouerthrow had, his wordes ſhall be a medicine. Wherefore for the benefit of the hoaſt, and to lighten heauineſſe of accidents, the accommodate ſpeaking of the Generall by moſt reaſon is more to be deſired then the induſtrie of Surgeons, which follow the campe onelie to the end to heale woundes, for that they take no care or charge but to heale the hurtes: but he with ſweete and curteous manner of ſpeaking comforteth & moſt highlie maketh glad, the mindes of the weake and afflicted. Beſides this, hee confirmeth the mindes of them that bee whole, and retaines them that bee boldened, then how much more difficult it is to heale the infirmities that is hid, then thoſe which maie bee both felt and ſeene, euerie man knoweth: and like as no Prince will erect an armie to ſend them without a Generall and determinate gouernour: euen ſo the Generall ought not to be choſen that knoweth not nor hath the grace in ſpeaking, and that lacketh the facilitie and vtteraunce of ſpeach. Likewiſe the Generall beeing confirmed in his degree, ſhould bee pleaſant, gentle, and cheerefull to them that will come to him, gladlie and willing to recompence the valiant and good, both with the liberalitie of the purſſe, and dignitie of office, and with ſharpe puniſhment to puniſh the ſlouthfull, malefactors, and offendors. Alſo hee ought not in euerie place and to euerie man ſhowe himſelfe ſo benigne and gentle, leaſt he happen to be deſpiſed, neither ſo proud and ſtoute that he moue other to beare him hatred. And that he doe this to the intent that with too much licenſe and benignitie he cauſe not the armie to bee diſſolute, or with ſharpneſſe and ſeueritie make them alienate their mindes and become enimies. Likewiſe the liberalitie of a Prince or Generall although it be but little: if with benignitie liberallie at time conuenient it bee vſed, it maie get moſt great beneuolence of the multitude, and from thence forth the moſt aſſured fidelitie of the ſouldiers gotten, it doth adde vnto it ſecuritie & conſtantneſſe in anie enterpriſe, ſéeing indéede euerie man hopes to obtaine greater things, bearing themſelues valiantlie in fight, when they knowe that in little things the liberalitie of the Generall commeth of the proper benignitie of his owne minde. It is neceſſarie that the Generall with his warrelike counſaile doe deliberate vpon euerie matter, & they béeing partakers of the counſailes are ſworne in time and place to tell their iudgements, the which together with him of euerie thing ought to debate, forſomuch as all thoſe things not anie man of himſelfe hath found: he maie alone by ſtudie with himſelfe examine, but he ought not ſtraightwaies to approue and confirme it, for that our thoughts and counſailes as a thing, vnto the which we haue a naturall affection, if of others faithfull counſaile it be not holpen, eaſilie it maie beguile vs, and manie times it is found full of errours, contrariwiſe thoſe things that by iudgement and opinion of others be approued, doe aſſure the minde and kéepe things ſtable and ſure. Notwithſtanding no man ought ſo little to truſt to himſelfe that alwaies he be of opinion weake & doubtfull, nor of himſelfe ſo much to preſume that he thinke other cannot finde counſaile better then his: for ẏ it ſhall be neceſſarie that hée which is alwaies ſubiect to the counſaile of others, hauing altogether diſtruſt of himſelf, came to chaunge infinit things wherby in weightie matters both hurt & incommoditie doth follow, as likewiſe he muſt néeds either alwaies or oftentimes commit error, that not hearing the aduiſe of other, euerie thing doth attribute to himſelfe alone. The Generall ſhall often and vnlooked for reſort vnto the Captaines tents and places of aboade to ſée in what towardlie readineſſe they are or maie be in of a ſodain, that he cauſe the Captaines often to make like reſort vnto the vnder officers and ſouldiers to ſée if they be in the like orderlie readineſſe for anie ſodaine ſeruice. He muſt receiue into his handes the order of all offices in writing, whereby he maie the better vnderſtand and iudge of them. Likewiſe the names of all the ſouldiers of the bands, to ſée whether they haue their iuſt number.

The office of the Maiſter of the campe.

SInce it ſtandeth with the office of him that will gouerne well to be as forward in mainteining the good, and rewarding thoſe that deſerue well, as in ſinceritie of iudgement to puniſh the wicked and offenders: the maiſter of the campe, bearing the entire and full authoritie of the office of a Generall, is to haue a regard, that iuſtice beare as great ſwaie in his armie as in anie the beſt ordered citie that can be. And therfore he muſt prouide Iuſtices ſufficientlie practiſed and ſtudied, that they maie be able to ſée what iuſtice wil afoord in euerie caſe, alwaies prouided, notwithſtanding that the lawes of armes bée not broken, then the caſe vnderſtood, let them decide the matter, and giue ſentence brieflie. For in the campe they are bound to obſerue nothing but that which the Captaine Generall ſhall appoint, and that which naturall reaſon ſhall chieflie allowe of, admitting héerein the Canons of the holie lawe of Chriſtendome, to which all the good ſouldiers, as euerie faithfull Chriſtian is bounde to bée obedient vnto. Next the maiſter of a campe hath to appoint an Agozzino, Arcaldo, or a Prouoſt, who beſides that hée muſt bée well ſéene in his Art, muſt haue regard that he entertaine a conuenient retinue of aſſiſtauntes, and amongeſt the reſt a Pretor or maiſter of iuſtice. Hée muſt ordeine alſo that this Prouoſt with his ſeruauntes, and the Maiſter of iuſtice goe apparelled ciuillie, and not as the cuſtome is in manie cities like abiectes, that thereby they maie haue credite in their office, and be obeied as they ought, and this muſt be proclaimed through the armie generall: namelie, that they obeie theſe officers vpon paine of death. He muſt forbid all ſouldiers except Sergeants who in diuers cauſes ought to haue their weapons about them to reſtrict all others of what ſort ſo euer, by that meanes to preuent thoſe theftes and murthers which are commonlie committed in ſuch places of men giuen to the ſpoile. He muſt cauſe by all meanes poſſible all priuie mutinies to be abandoned, and all priuie grudges and enmities to be forgotten, during the time of warre, which otherwiſe will bring greate hurt to the campe, conſidering that manie doe leaue houſe and home to goe to warre, not ſo much to doe their countreie ſeruice or winne to themſelues practiſe in battaile, thereby to become equall in value to couragious mindes, either els to deſerue paie with the recompence of his doutie déeds, but rather ſome are pulled into the field to kill villanouſlie ſome foe of their owne, or their fathers, or their friends, men truelie moſt worthie of a thouſand deaths, in that they ſéeke by treaſon to murder, in that place where they ought to looke to nothing els then to vpholde iuſtice, and to procure that ſhe maie haue hir due execution, and in iuſtice the puniſhment ſhe deſerueth. He muſt care moreouer that reſpect be had that merchauntes and puruaiers and other artificers that are to furniſh the campe with apparell, victuals, and other neceſſaries, that ſuch maie haue traficke fréelie, to the ende they maie doe it willinglie, and that they be paied with good and lawfull moneie for that they ſell, enterteining them curteouſlie, and to make them ſafe conduct as well to depart from thence, as to come thether, that they maie haue a deſire to retourne: that by theſe the armye maye haue ſtore of things as well commodious for their helpe, as otherwiſe neceſſarie for their vſe. He muſt rate the victuals at a reaſonable price, that the ſouldiers bée not ouercharged in buieng, and that the merchant maie haue an honeſt gaine. And as this care muſt be had, ſo thoſe things as leſſe neceſſarie maie be left to be ſould, as the buier and the ſeller can agrée, as houſeholde ſtuffe, ſaddles, and all other furniture for horſe, ſpiceries, weapons, and ſuch merchandies. Alſo he muſt with greate counſaile and deliberation beſtow the lodgings, as next the trenches to beſtowe the artilerie, and other munitions, and the ordinarie victuals giuing charge that none come néere the pouder with anie fire, neither gonner nor other ſouldier. He ſhall aſſigne the quarters of yͤ campe, to euerie companie his ſeuerall charge of the artilerie, which muſt be kept vnoccupied for what néede ſo euer there ſhall be, appointing watch and ward continuallie, and that verie ſtrong, whereby the ſouldiers maie bée the better conueied at pleaſure, and the frontes the readier to be defended againſt the enimie. There muſt by him be appointed as it were a ſtreate for merchaunts, ſafe for themſelfes, and commodious for all the campe. Then muſt there in euerie quarter be appointed places of eaſe as for their owne vſe, and likewiſe for killing and dreſſing cattell for foode, that by this meanes their lodgings maie be kept cleane and the infection of the aire auoided for the benefit of health. Then ſhall he appoint the footmen to be diſtinctlie diuided from the horſemen. He muſt appoint them ſo that euerie quarter haue his ſere place for victuals: and after they be lodged it ought to be his greateſt care to ſée them well defenced: alſo that they maie ſo incampe as they maie haue the benefit of wood and water, eſpeciallie in Winter. Theſe conditions he muſt looke to with eies well opened, viewing them diligentlie and oftentimes: and well conſidering them. And alſo he muſt foreſée that the waie be commodious and readie, by which the armie maie march and ſafelie be brought to the place of incamping. Moreouer, it behoueth neceſſarilie to diſpoſe both horſmen and footmen to ward by daie, and watch by night, in places moſt daungerous, that the camp maie remaine without feare of ſodain aſſaults, which otherwiſe brings great trouble. And when the armie ſhall by anie accident either by daie or night, be forced to come to battaile, he muſt diligentlie prouide, that the artilerie, the munition and victuals, maie be ſafelie garded. Likewiſe the diſcipline of warre doth require at his handes in his owne perſon a certeine ſharpe behauiour, that thereby he maie winne obedience of his ſouldiers, which is of as great importāce, as anie thing els he can haue. Thus he ſhall verie well diſcharge his dutie towards his Prince, as otherwiſe preſerue the ſafetie of him and his. Alſo conſidering that in an armie there is a great multitude of men, diuerſe in nation, differing in maners, not equal in yeares, and in nature not altogether agréeing, wherefore they which for pride and inſolencie, will not ſubmit themſelues to the martiall ordinaunces, maie be conſtrained through feare of puniſhment: it apperteineth to ſuch, to prouide ſuch ſufficient garde, as anie repairing for reliefe, cariages, or otherwiſe either for horſemen or footmen, or other beaſtes which are continuallie in the hoaſt to be occupied. In this office yͤ Lord Iohn Baptiſte Marques of Caſſano, the Commender of Saint Iames greatlie deſerued commendation béeing great maiſter of the campe in the two iourneis to Germanie in the time of the renowmed Emperour Charles the fift, againſt the Launcegraue, the Duke of Saxonie, the countie Palatine, and diuers other Princes then in confederacie with the Almaines.

Of the Treaſurers office.

This officer is of greate reputation, and hath to his charge committed, the paiments of Coronels, Captaines, and all other officers, he ought in the begining to receiue from the Generall, the true number, both of horſe and footemen, within the campe or armie, and by perfect computation, to make a booke howe much is due euerie moneth to euerie Colonell, Captaine, and other officers, as well for themſelues as other bands.

He ought to make his proportion of paie well knowne to the Generall, whereby the Generall might accordinglie make his prouiſion, that moneie be not wanting to paie the ſouldiers.

He ought to conferre with the maiſter of the victuals to ſee how he is furniſhed, and accordinglie, to diſburſe vnto him that he be not deſtitute of prouiſion.

He ought in like ſort to make alowaunce when néede ſhall bée, to the maiſter of the ordinaunce, for ſupplieng his ſtore of munition, as hée ſhall ſée cauſe, by reaſon of the conſuming of the olde, or anie importaunt ſeruice to be done.

Hée muſt conferre with the muſter maiſter to ſée how the bands be furniſhed, and what ſouldiers bée ſlaine, when and howe manie, and when newe ſupplie is made, deliuering paie to euerie Colonell, and Captaine accordinglie, kéeping their warraunts for his diſcharge.

Hée ought alſo at the paie daie to conferre with the maiſter of the ordinaunce; and maiſter of the victuals to ſée what is due vnto the Prince by the Colonell and Captaines for munition and victualles, and to deduct ſo much in their wages.

This officer ought to be a man of great wiſdome, and well experienced in martiall affaires: becauſe he is vſed in counſell, where he is to ſpeake his opinion in all exploites of importaunce, although they concerne not directlie his office.

Of the Maiſter of the ordinance.

THis officer béeing one of the chiefeſt officers, for that the charge of all the artillerie and munition for the warres is committed vnto him, woulde be a man of learning and experience, whereby hée ſhall the better conceiue anie exploite, wherein a verie góod wit without experience ſhall bée amazed.

He ought to be ſtudied in hiſtories the better to conſider of ſuch ſtrategems as héeretofore by other noble ſouldiers hath bene vſed, the ſundrie ſortes of ingennes to aſſault and defende, alſo howe to paſſe Bridges and Waters, with other inuentions for conuieieng of greate ordinaunce ouer marſhes.

He ought to be ſtudied in the mathameticalles, conſidering he ſhall be the better able to ſhóote at anie randons, to conueie mines vnder the earth, to anie curtaine, Bulwarke, or other place that ſhall be determined to be torne a péeces.

Hée ought to fore-caſt what quantitie of ſhot, powder, &c. ſhall be requiſite for anie batterie or other exploite, & to ſet out in due proportion euerie particular fortification of campe, towne, or fort, whether ordinaunce is to be vſed without the knowledge of thoſe ſciences, cannot ſufficientlie be diſcharged, and that maiſter of ordinaunce through ignoraunce ſhall commit his truſt to the bold preſumptious perſons, whoſe want of experience wil but ſhame themſelues, diſhonour him, and ouerthrowe their enterpriſe.

Hée ought at the receite of his charge to make an inuentorie of all ſuch things committed to his charge, as well to render an account, as to conſider the want of euerie ſort of munition for the warres.

To this officer apperteineth to haue a Liuetenant, and certaine clarkes in wages, who are to attend inferiour cauſes, rendering an account of all their doings to the maiſter of the ordinaunce.

It apperteineth to the maiſter of the ordinaunce to prouide all ſuch neceſſaries as to the artilerie apperteineth, as Whéeles, Exeltrées, Ladles, Spunges, Bullets, Chaineſhot, Croſbarres, Corne-powder, Serpentine powder, Mattockes, ſhouels, crowes of yron, handaxes, engins for the mounting of ordinaunce, graundmaundes or gabions, little handbaſkets, ropes, and all other cart-ware.

Item, to haue ſuch gouernours as are not onelie ſkilfull in the readie managing of their péeces, but alſo in the making of trunkes, bawles, arrowes, and all other ſortes of wilde fire, and for the continuall ſupplie of them, they ought to haue in a readineſſe greate ſtore of Sulphur, Salt-peter, Roſin, Calx viue, Lint ſéede Oile, and common Lampe Oile, Pitch, Tarre, Campher, Waxe, Tucia, Arſ-nicke, quicke ſiluer, and Aquauite: héereof to frame bals to burne in the water, creſſets, and torches, that ſtormes and winde cannot extinguiſh, murdering bullets to ſhoot out of morter péeces, and ſuch like.

Item, euerie péece of ordinaunce to haue his conuenient number of horſe or oxen to drawe, and carters to guide and kéepe theſe beaſts, and euerie péece to haue his gonner, or two to attend theron to charge, diſcharge, & mount the péece, alſo to wade, ram, cleanſe, ſcoure, and coole the péeces, when they are ouer heated, and for this purpoſe they ſhall haue in a redineſſe, ſpunges, vineger, and colde water, &c. For theſe gonners, there muſt bée one maiſter gonner ouer all.

Item, if anie band want pouder, or ſhotte, the maiſter of the ordinaunce vpon requeſt of the Captaine, is to giue order to his clarkes, to deliuer the ſame, and to take a bill of the Captaines for their diſcharge, the which at the paie daie muſt be deliuered to the treaſurer, who is to ſtaie ſo much of the Captaine and his band.

To this officer apperteineth to haue in a readineſſe certein boates made for the purpoſe with flat couers of ſawed planks which chained together maie make ſodeinlie a bridge to paſſe an armie ouer anie water, who muſt haue cables and ankers to let fall in a violent ſtreame.

The Maiſter of the ordinaunce is to haue attend vpon his charge a ſufficient band for the gard of his charge, and alſo pioners to make plaine the waie for his carriages, and to entrench the place in the camp, appointed by the Prouoſt for the artilerie.

That there be whéele-writes, carpenters, Copper-ſmiths, Bowiers, Fletchers, Maſons, and ſuch ſkilfull artizans, with all tooles neceſſarie and néedfull to preſerue, repaire, and make all things appertaining to artilerie.

When the daie of ſeruice is, the maiſter of the ordinaunce is to ſelect a place conuenient to plant his ordinaunce as well to noie the enimie, as alſo to be in ſuch ſort garded and fortified, as by no waies it be not ſurpriſed by the enimie.

Alſo in the camp, towne, or fort, he onelie is to giue order for the planting of the artilerie, and fortifications of the flankers to the beſt aduantage, and alſo to forſée that the Maiſter gonner and other gonners doe their duties which appertaines to their office, alſo in beſieging to haue no leſſe care in placing his Batterie for the cutting of the flankers before the aſſault be giuen.

Alſo the Maiſter of the ordinance is to giue order for the accompliſhing of anie plat by mynes, and the Captaine of the mynes and Pioners, are to followe his direction. Finallie, this office is of great reputacion in the field, and manie exploits dependeth therevpon: but for that he cannot well performe all himſelfe, he maie refer the ſmall to thoſe that ſerue vnder him, and to execute the great himſelfe.

The office of the Lieuetenaunt or Generall of horſemen.

VNto this officer apperteineth to haue the charge of all the horſmen of the field, as of Hargulaters, Lighthorſmen, Lances, and men at armes, who immediatelie after entring into his charge, muſt view the election of the Captaines appointed, whether they be méete for ſuch a charge, or appointed by fauour: and to make report vnto the Generall, whereby ſuch maie be appointed, as haue bene brought vp in militare profeſſion. Hée muſt kéepe a booke of all the bandes committed to his gouernement, with the names of the Captaines, & to peruſe whether the bands be furniſhed with horſe, armor, péeces, lances, and all ſuch neceſſaries, for that warlike profeſſion, as vnto ſuch apperteineth. He muſt giue great charge, to all the Captaines for the training of their bands, and to giue order in what ſort, in what place and time, they ſhall exerciſe their bands: and if default be either of furniture & otherwiſe, to make certificate to the Generall or high Marſhall, that defaults maie be amended. He muſt diſpoſe euerie ſort of weapons in ſeuerall troupes by themſelues, who muſt appoint them in ſeruice, as he ſhall be directed by the Generall, or Lord high marſhall. He is to appoint what bands ſhal watch & what vancorriers, prouiding that they which watch the night, may reſt the daie, and others to ſupplie their places, that conuenient reſt maie be had, whereby man and horſe maie the better continue in ſeruice. Alſo at the ſound of the trumpet in the morning he ſhall with all the troupes of horſemen repaire to the Generalls Tent, to knowe his pleaſure, and then immediatelie to ſette forth the Generalls ſtanderd, cauſing all the troupes with their guydions to place themſelues in rankes after the Generall, that he maie at euerie ſodaine, drawe forth ſuch numbers that ſhall be required by the Marſhall or Generall. He ought to giue warning to ſuch horſmen as ſhall watch the night enſuing, that they maie be the better able to doe ſuch ſeruice as they ſhall be enioined to doe.

When the Lord Marſhall pretendeth to incampe, the Lieuetenant is to appoint a conuenient band to attend vpon his perſon, and to appoint a companie to take their reſt, which ſhall feede their horſes, till ſuch time as he ſhall deliuer them to the ſcowte Maſter at night, who ſhall inioine them what to doe all the night after, and ſhall alſo deliuer them their watch word.

And at ſuch time as they enter into the campe, the Lieuetenant ſhall cauſe the horſemen to keepe the field, till all the footmen be encamped, cauſing firſt one band to enter, and the reſt to keepe the field, and ſo orderlie to followe, placing themſelues as the laſt Bandes maie bee as well lodged, as the firſt.

He muſt giue order that the corriers come not out of the field, till the trumpet ſound to the watch, and ſentinell come from the campe to take their places in the field.

He muſt appoint a ſufficient number of horſe to attend vpon the forage maiſter, to gard and defend the foringers which muſt not returne out of the field till the forering maiſter with the reſt be returned to the camp, theſe muſt reſt all that night, and the next daie.

He is to appoint a reaſonable conucie of horſemen for the ſafe bringing of victuals to the campe, to ſee that no violence be offered vnto them, & ſo to order the chaunge of his horſe in theſe ſeuerall ſeruices, that ſome be not ouerburdened, and others ſpared too much, but all things ſo ordered as none haue cauſe to repine.

He is in the daie of battell to appoint the hargubeters the which are the firſt to ſeruice, the light horſemen Lancis, men at armes in ſeuerall troupes with ſuch diſtaunce as one maie reſcewe an other, who with the Lorde marſhall is not onelie to giue his aduiſe, but in thoſe actions to be a leader.

He muſt haue regard that he chargeth not in the front of his footmen, for beeing repulſed he maie bee the ouerthrow of them, but let them charge vpon the flanke, and diligentlie attend if they can perceiue if anie breaking or opening of the ſide in the enimies battell be, and ſodeinlie to charge that breach. For as horſemen are inferiours to well ordered footmen, ſo vppon euerie little occaſion they carrie victorie with them.

The offences committed by theſe regiments are to be reformed by the Lord marſhall, who ſhould haue the Captaine of that band by whom offences are committed, to ſitte in iuſtice with him, with ſuch other of the ſaid band as maie be thought meet by the Lord, marſhall and the ſouldier condemned to be executed with the ſame weapons of the offenders, vſed by his owne companie.

The office of a Coronell.

THE valiant Coronell after his lawfull diſpatch from the Generall, and the obteining of his letters patents from the Generall, ⁊ monie for the conduction of that number of ſouldiers, appointed to his gouernement, he muſt with all diligence choſe and appoint ſo manie Captaines as he ſhall haue need of, appointing iii. C. men for a company, which is a conuenient number: For if ẏ number were diuided into ſmaller companies, the more moneie would be ſpent vpon the officers. And beſides, where manie diuiſions are: there happens the ſooner diſcord and diſorder. Thoſe Captaines would be choſen of yeares ⁊ good experience, whereby they maie the better execute their office, as otherwiſe to obtaine the loue of the ſouldiers, graunting vnto them ſufficient authoritie for the execuing of all things apperteining to their charge. He muſt then deliuer vnto them equallie ſo much monie as he hath receiued for the companies by preſt, foreſeeing that it be ſufficient for ſuch an effect, that the Captaines ⁊ officers may not be hindered by extraordinarie expenſes, ⁊ the ſouldiers to haue better liking of the Coronell, as otherwiſe to winne them to obedience, which is moſt conuenient for men of that calling. He muſt haue ſpeciall regard, that the Lords or principall officers, whoſe mindes are addicted to auarice by their vnſatiable deſire of gaine, the good ſouldier be not anie waies hindered of his paie, which would do ſo much hurt to his good nature, without whom the Coronell can auaile little or nothing: and that he giue ſtraight charge that ſuch moneie as they receiue be laied out ⁊ ſpent with aduiſement and diſcretion. He muſt choſe a liuetenant of good experience, qualities, and behauiour, that he maie the better attend on the charge of his owne companie: and beſides, to haue care of all the bands apperteining to the Coꝛonel. Then muſt he chooſe an enſigne bearer, who muſt be a woꝛthy ſouldier, a Gẽtleman of noble parentage, as otherwiſe gẽtle of behauioꝛ, who of all yͤ reſt of yͤ officers muſt be ſuperioꝛ. Alſo he muſt chooſe yͤ ſergeants, yͤ maſters of yͤ ſquares, dꝛoms and other officers, who muſt be of honeſt behauioꝛ & of great experience in their offices. He muſt appoint to his armed pikes his moſt valiant ſouldiers, who muſt be gẽtlie vſed, ſhewing vnto thẽ a cheerfull & good countenãce, which to thẽ is moſt acceptable. Thẽ muſt he chuſe a ſergeant maioꝛ who muſt be a tried ſouldier & of great experience, & one who hath executed and pꝛofeſſeth the office: There belongeth to his office great aduertiſement, as to alter oꝛ remoue yͤ armie, as ſometimes yͤ ſtraightnes of time doth require, ſomtimes yͤ diſcommoditie of the place doth infoꝛce, ſomtimes yͤ oꝛder in which yͤ enimie is placed doth compel, yea & ſomtime ſome pꝛactiſe of his own, oꝛ ſome deuiſe of his Coꝛonell doth put into his head, wherupon gret aduiſement wold be taken, minding not further to ſpeake of it, but to refer it vntill I come vnto his own office, where I will moꝛe amplie ſpeake of it. Ther muſt by him be appointed, a furrioꝛ oꝛ harbinger, who ſhall without rewards oꝛ coꝛruption, lodge yͤ whole companie of yͤ Coꝛonell, vſing his office honeſtlie & indifferentlie, without pleſing of anie particular mã. He muſt appoint a general dꝛum, which ſhall take care of yͤ reſt of the dꝛums, who muſt be authoꝛiſed to cõmaund yͤ reſt of yͤ dꝛums, hauing a care yͭ they vſe obedience: & that euerie one do his part yͭ belongeth to his office, as in ſounding yͤ march, a cal, yͤ charge, yͤ battaile, yͤ retrait, &c. He ought to pꝛouide himſelf yͤ beſt munitiõ, fit foꝛ a coꝛonels charge, as coꝛſelets, pikes, caleuers, murrians, holberds, bils, gonpouder, lead, mach, & of al mãner of victuals, yͤ which ſhall be deliuered by the Sergeant maioꝛ. He muſt alſo examin the election yͭ the Captaines haue made, & of all their officers thꝛoughout yͤ companies, & if they be ſuch as ought to be, or not much worſe, he may allow them & not otherwiſe. And it is to be vnderſtood that theſe & the like aduertiſements do make to appeare yͤ very inſight of the conductor, wheras not being narrowlie looked vnto, the contrarie happens It ſeemes not out of purpoſe that euery company haue 12. hargubuſiers to ſerue on horſeback, who being honeſt men, may do great ſeruice both on foot & horſback, as often hath ben ſeene, as wel in careful following, keeping or recouering of paſſages, as for yͤ diſcouering yͤ watch word of yͤ enimies, & to caſt downe & leuel places yͤ eaſier to make roods to diſcouer in manner of lighthorſmen: & for to cõclude, following theſe precepts by exerciſing thy ſouldiers often, ſhall bring them ſoone to experiẽce yͤ better to be guided. He muſt procure that his officers diligently performe his commiſſions, & that faithfullie they make relation of euery particular thing, yͭ he may be enformed of al, & in eſpecial yͭ happẽs in wards, as well by daie as by night: for they going in circute as appertaines vnto thẽ, may wel perceiue what chanceth of anie great importance. He ought carefullie & courteouſlie to exhibite to yͤ generall Captaine great reuerence to honor him, obey him & faithfully counſel him: & for the performance of this, he muſt refuſe no trauaile, ſith yͤ taking paines in cauſes of ſuch importance is very meet for mẽ of his calling & office: for gains & delicate pleſures rather appertein to womẽ or thoſe yͭ more eſteeme riches thẽ vertue, & more accõpt of yͤ body, then yͤ ſoule.

Of the office of the great Sergeant or Sergeant maior.

INaſmuch as good order is neceſſarie in all humane actiõs, yͤ waightie office of yͤ Sergeant maior, muſt needs be excellent & of great importance, as vnto whoſe charge & authoritie apperteineth, not onlie to gouern, but alſo to bring into form, & to execute yͤ greateſt part of yͤ chiefeſt affaires which require anie ſpeciall ſeruice in yͤ army. Wherfore it behoueth him to haue 4. expert & worthy ſoldiers, whoſe aide at all times he muſt vſe, which

To vnderſtand the number of weapons as well as of men.

muſt erect as principall Corporals, who in his abſence are to ſuccéed him both in office and authoritie. He muſt after he hath receiued his charge of his Lord & Generall vſe all diligence and warineſſe, not onelie to mainteine it, but alſo to increaſe it in the mindes of the Captaines & other head officers, as alſo of the common ſouldiers, in whatſoeuer apperteineth to his charge, to the intent, that both thoſe which of thẽſelues know their dutie, & of other which are bound to their indeauour to him wards: hée maie haue that readie obedience ſhewed him that is required, for if that be denied him, no diligence that he can vſe, maie auaile anie iot to giue anie hope of good ſucceſſe in his great office, as by manie examples héeretofore hath bene ſhewed. It is neceſſarie for him that is in this office, to fore-caſt with himſelfe, to conſider & foreſée all chaunces before they happen, & to foretell euerie one what he hath to doe, for that verie often he ſhall be taken at vnwares, and the time that he hath for the diſpatch of his buſineſſe is verie ſhort, howbeit the ſtraightneſſe of time muſt no whit appall them, or anie waies hinder him from executing his buſineſſe wiſelie and readilie, as hauing his wits at commaundement euen in this brunt, otherwiſe if he haue not before caſt in his owne minde, & inſtructed others how to behaue themſelues, he cannot looke for anie proſperous end of his buſineſſe, ſéeing at the verie inſtant when they are to ioine with the enimies, ther can be no great héed giuen vnto that which he commaundeth, for that their eares will be otherwiſe occupied, and full of rumours, hurliburlies, and confuſion, which by their noiſe will riſe on the ſodeine. Moreouer, it behooueth him to know to how manie armed pikes and to how manie holbards he hath to giue charge, & to how manie vnarmed of both ſorts: beſides, to haue manie hargubuſeires on foot, & how manie on horſebacke, and to be ſhort, he muſt knowe the whole number of able ſouldiers he can make, to the end when occaſion ſhall be,

To vnderſtand the number of vveapons as vvell as of men.

he, he maie the readier place in the voward or rereward ſome in one wing, & ſome in another to defend the carriage, or to inuiron the enimie, him to guide his band, and the reſt to like offices, and he muſt commaund the Captaines, that they repaire with their companies when anie rumour is made, to the place where the artilerie and the munition is kept, charging them that they come neither ſtraieng in ſunder nor vpon heapes (as in like caſes men vſe with great diſorder, but to be carefull to kéepe themſelues with their enſignes, that thereby they may be in a readineſſe to giue a valiannt onſet in places where moſt néede ſhall be. For it is often ſéene that the munition of the artilerie is verie hotlie aſſalted by the enimies, the more to diſcipate and deceiue the force of the armie, & to breake in vpon them with more eaſe after they come to the place aforeſaid, of the munition. Euerie band with the enſigne muſt attend to follow the Sergeant Maior, or the Corporals, who ſhall in ſilent manner, & with all obedience, follow the appointment of the Sergeant Maior, or his Corporals, placing their companies in ſuch order as by them ſhall be thought good, hauing regard that the moſt valiant and beſt armed pikes be alwaies appointed in the fronts, and rereward, ſo manie rankes as maie impale the bils and enſignes in the wings, whereof the battaile will come, called the quadrant of people & ground, and not that of people: this battaile is of great force to ſhoulder and beate downe the enimie; for that there are more ſouldiers placed in ranke then are in anie other forme, & yet they occupie a leſſe plat. The ſhot muſt be placed as ſléeues or wings to the battaile, the which muſt flanke the battaile as a curteine doth a fort. He hath to cauſe them dailie to remoue & exerciſe themſelues, to the end when néed requireth, neither the wings ſhould be diſſolued by their diſorder, neither anie bodie in the battaile appointed to anie ſeruice, maie bring the battaile out of order, for the wings kéeping their order

Of the battell quadrant of people & groundes.

maie ſet on the enimie of euerie ſide. It is required the better, and with more eaſe to order this battaile, which in mine opinion is the beſt, the perfecteſt, the ſureſt and fitteſt to remoue at eaſe great practiſe by vſe or greate knowledge by ſtudie in martiall affaires or both together which is farre the beſt. For practiſe alone albeit it maie haue great dexteritie & readine in doing exploites which ſure is verie neceſſarie, yet it often miſſeth of the purpoſe: as the bare knowledge without experience, maie ſometimes ſpeede well, but it is verie ſeldome, and as not hauing yͤ felicitie in executing his deuiſe, which is commonlie vſed, is often taken in the briers, which defects are neither to be liked nor allowed in ſuch a worthie officer. Wherfore ſince vſe & cõtemplation together, do cauſe perfectneſſe, as in this office, ſo in euerie other. And ſeeing yͭ we ought in whatſoeuer we take in hand, to labour vntill we come to the perfection: ſo to obtaine knowledge: we muſt ioine hands together, the better & eaſier to bring them to bee incamped or ſet in this quadrant order. You muſt diuide the whole number, placing the ſouldiers which are to be beſtowed in this battaile, by. 21. taking from the quocient the root of the quadrate number, placing it in ſome part aſide, then multiplieng the ſaid quadarnt root by 7. you ſhall haue the number of ſouldiers which doe enter by the ranks, then multiplieng the ſame root by. 3. you maie finde the number of the ranks, which being done if you multiplie that which amounteth by. 21. and the product ſhall ſhewe the number of thoſe ſoulders which are not to bee placed in the maine battaile, which maie ſerue in manie profitable vſes mentioned before, and thus this quadrate battaile maie be formed. But Tartalie Broſcine in his booke of his martiall deuiſes ſets downe a rule wherby to frame it in an other waie verie perfectlie, which willeth firſt to quadrat yͤ number of. 49. that is to ſaie, to multiplie it by it ſelfe, which will make. 2401. and this. 2401. you

A quadrat battell to be made by multiplication.

An other order of imbatteling after Breſciane.

muſt multiplie by the number of ſouldiers which you will haue placed in the battell, then deuide the product by.1000.and after from the product you muſt take the quadrate roote which will ſhew the number of the ſouldiers which doe enter by the rankes. Then if you diuide by the ſame roote aboue mentioned, which muſt bée placed in the battaile, the quotient ſhall ſhewe the nnmber of the rankes, and that number which doth amount in the laſt diuiſion, ſhall ſhewe the number of them which cannot come into the order of the battaile, but maie be vſed as is ſaid before diuers waies. But to conſtitute that forme of battaile which is called the quadrate in reſpect of the men themſelues, it cannot otherwiſe be brought to paſſe, but by taking out the quadrate roote from the number of the ſouldiers, and that roote ſhall be the number of them that muſt enter by the rankes, as alſo it muſt be the number of the rankes themſelues. When all this is done and the battaile thus appointed, next is, that by proclamation he giue in charge to euerie one to kéepe his order, and beſides the better to ſée it in his owne perſon he muſt ride vp and downe the armie, béeing aſſiſted with the foure Corporals & the Sergeants of bands, to whom to haue them the better obeied, he muſt giue their charge openlie, and in the ſight and hearing of all, willing them to be warie and diligent in ſéeing that none breake their rankes: and hée muſt commaund by name all Captaines & officers, that they remoue not from thoſe places which they are appointed vnto, and in eſpeciall from thoſe places moſt to be feared, and of greateſt importaunce, as by the voward, rereward, the flankes and ſléeues of ſhot, and the ſame muſt be obſerued in all other battailes and actions, who muſt of neceſſitie vſe more then one, he muſt haue regarde, that he in no wiſe vſe rough wordes to his ſouldiers, but modeſt

Of the quadrant battell of men.

and faire ſpeach as much as he maie, and that he indeauour to guide them by a ſigne, rather then by wordes: who in this the Lorde Chappinuittello deſerued great praiſe. If vpon anie alarum a ſodeine noiſe or rumour be raiſed wherby he ſhall haue cauſe to gather his armie togeather in the night time, he muſt firſt commaund all the Captaines, that their quarters and their creſſets being light euerie one by it ſelfe, the Captaines muſt bring their companies in troupe, placing their ſhot in the vorward and rereward, the pickes & bils next the enſignes into the market place, and ſo conueied to anie place of ſeruice whereas néede ſhall require, euerie one beſturring him in ſuch ſort, that in a moment as it were, and out of hand they maie be armed and readie, in that place to be receiued of the Sergeant Generall, when of him they muſt be ordered in battaile, the which for the night is the battaile called the halfe moone, who muſt within the compaſſe of yͤ two hornes place all the enſigne-bearers with their enſignes in their handes, then behinde them the armed holbards, next vnto theſe the vnarmed pikes, and without the great circle betwéene both the hornes of the moone, muſt be placed the armed pikes, and the one halfe of the Sergeants & liuetenaunts muſt attend on this great charge without, but the reſt of the Captaines with the Sergeant Generall muſt attend on the companie of armed pikes, and moſt of the drummes and the lights muſt be in the voide ſpace betwéene both the hornes & before the enſignes, where ſitting to giue hearing of the imbaſſage and meſſengers which come & goe in ſuch caſes, they muſt deliberate and take counſaile what is beſt to be done. The enteraunce of this place muſt be turned to the moſt ſafetie that the ſituation of the place ſhall offer. Beſides, they maie for the ſurer, place ſome part of the artilerie of the field, nowe the hargabuſiers muſt be beſtowed by the Sergeant Maior, ſo farre diſtant from the ſquare in ſo manie troupes,

Of a battell for the night called the moone.

and ſo manie formes as the condition of the place ſhall require, which maie ſoone be perceiued by the expert, thereby to fortifie the maine battaile: prouided with all, that euerie companie of hargubuſires thus placed, haue his companie of officers appointed ouer them, with their drums, as if be needfull with their lights, that they may be readie and ſeruiceable in euerie chaunce that may befall, & in my iudgement, in theſe ſkirmiſhes by night, neither meſure of Geometrie, nor the numbers of Arethmetike are ſo neceſſarie as the diligence of the valiant and diſcreet Captaines is expedient, who haue to ſtir vp the minds of their companies, remembring alwaies their obedience vnto the greate Sergeant, whoſe will they are onelie to execute. I haue the rather ſet downe this ſquare, for that it hath bene oftentimes well ordered of manie valiant Captaines of Italy, and eſpeciall of the L. Alexander Vitellie. Concerning the other formes of battailes which are to be vſed in the night, I minde to omit, thinking this to be ſufficient, and eaſie to be ordered, and beſides not commonlie knowne: except a battaile repreſenting a full croſſe, to which there are ſo good rules, that they may ſerue any number by daie or night, to be ordered: and I the rather do it, becauſe I ſpeake not ſufficiently in their places in the ſecond booke, yet as well as I can, not ſo well as I would, ioining to them certeine others, to the end, that if in nothing els I haue pleaſured the valiant and expert, yet at the leaſt the proportions of theſe formes maie giue them ſome ſmall helpe.

Of ordering this armie in the march

Then when as vpon anie doubt the armie ſhall remoue to march, he ſhall place ẏ armed pikes & vnarmed with their bils & enſignes, in ſuch ſort, that when neede ſhall be to double the ranks to make the armie greater, and yet the armie maie keepe his former proportions: that is to ſaie, that the voward and rereward deuide betweene themſelues all the armed corſlets and vnarmed pikes, ſo that the flanks in long wiſe be not vnarmed.

So ſhall it come to paſſe that the ſhort weapons ſhall gather together, & in the midſt of them the enſignes. Th vnarmed pikes are not to be reiected in the plaine field: ſeeing it is verie hard, and peraduenture not altogether meete, that anie ſhould be armed pikemen, as it is trulie ſaid, they with the armed are the whole ſtrength of the footmen, ſo the hargubuſeirs muſt onelie ſerue to flanke to eaſe the defences, to lie in ambuſhment, to ſkirmiſh, to approch, and in all other functions, and at a worde, to incumber the enimie, either in defending the enimie, or to aſſalt anie fort. He muſt haue a care in the making of this battaile quadrant, the which of all other I hold the beſt, that the Corporals or Sergeants doe perfectlie vnderſtand, how manie rankes are in a companie, aduertiſing them with all, that euerie companie bee agreeable together in the number of the rankes, which be of manie called maniples. Then muſt he cauſe them to march one hard after an other, ſeeing euerie cõpanie guided by their officers, and being come to the place to contain them at eaſe, commaund the firſt companie to march from the reſt, to make ſpace, willing the ſecond to ioine vnto the firſt as a flanke, then the third likewiſe vnto the ſecond, and the fourth to the third, and ſo from hand to hand.

Of a tvvofolde battaile.

Hee ſhall frame a valiant battaile to encounter the enimie, howbeit it is verie hard to keepe a iuſt order of ſo manie men in ranke, and of ſo manie ranks as that rule of the Theorikes oth doth teach, for that verie often the companies are vnlike, either in number or weapons, thẽ marching thus together on this order, he muſt commaund that all the enſignes vnder one Coronell march together, not mingling themſelues with the enſignes of other Coronels. Now the companies being thus doubled & the battailes ingroſed, as is ſaid before, euerie enſigne maie ſeeke out his owne band, & ſtand with it, both for yͤ greater encouragmẽt of them, & the more ſafetie to himſelf, but if they returne to march at length euerie enſigne ſhall place himſelfe amongſt the reſt as his lot fals out, yͤ hargubuſeirs ſeuered from yͤ battaile muſt march halfe of them by the voward, & the other halfe by the rereward, either a little towards the right hand oꝛ towards yͤ left, either as the cõmoditie of yͤ place, oꝛ doubt of anie danger ſhall require. Then doubling yͤ ranks of theſe hargubuſeirs, as much as ſhall be needfull, they muſt bee ingroſſed, & then verie carefullie placed foꝛ the flanking of the maine battaile, vnderſtanding withall, yͤ it behoueth verie much as well theſe two wings of hargubuſeirs, with yͤ voward & rereward of the chiefe battaile, & yͤ oꝛdinances ſhould be committed to the guide of woꝛthie Captains of officers of credit, & of expert ſouldiers, that they maie be able to helpe in all extremities, & to reſolue themſelues in anie doubt, knowing what is to be done without waiting foꝛ the counſaile of others, in cauſe where ſuch coũſaile is neither pꝛeſent noꝛ at hand.

Of a battell called a vvedge, ſavve, or ſheeres.

The bodie of the ſquare like a wedge muſt haue in the firſt ranke one man, in the ſecond thꝛee men, in the third fiue men, ſo till euerie ranke increaſing by two ſouldiers, which rule is verie perfect, & keepeth iuſt in pꝛoceeding to infinite numbers, & of two wedges ioined together, a battaile maie be well called the ſheeres, & thꝛee oꝛ foure ioined together a battaile called the ſaw, with manie others, the which were much vſed amongſt the Romains, and other nations, the battaile in full foꝛme of a croſſe, hauing foure fronts containing all ſoꝛts of weapons belonging to footmen is verie pꝛofitable, as may be vnderſtoode by the rules of the theoꝛiks, as otherwiſe in the pꝛoper place of the battaile appeareth in the ſecond booke. And although all theſe battailes be not in vſe, yet all theſe foꝛmes ſeeme verie pꝛofitable if they might be oꝛdered and diſpoſed in place conuenient, howbeit all are not verie fit to march: and as in my iudgement it is not verie eaſie to ſhow by woꝛdes the manner that muſt bee kept in giuing the aſſault to the enimies.

Of a battell for the night called a croſſe.

mies, either by daie or by night, conſidering that a man hath alwaies to applie himſelfe to yͤ warlike policies and deuiſes of his Lord that gouerneth him. For it hath ben often ſéene that the onſet hath bene giuen by the coriers on horſebacke, manie times by ambuſhes well placed in couert, hauing aduauntage of ſuch as lie in ſcowte, who waite their time to aſſaile them at vnwares, when they maie moſt indamage them. I might héere ſpeake alſo (as apperteining to the Sergeants office) of the prouiding the principall munition, the armour and victuals & other things neceſſarie for the armie, and of the beſtowing of them: beſides that, he hath a part in the buſineſſe which belongs to the great Maſter of the campe, as to place the wards within the campe, and to appoint the watch worde by which the ſame wardes, are gouerned and the whole campe. I might ſpeake of theſe things if they were to be done alwaies after one ſort or had one ordinarie manner. But for that they bée variable according to the nature and diſpoſition of him that gouerneth, and verie often, as place & time ſhall require, I will omit them. It maie ſuffice to ſhew in part what apperteineth to the office, that thereby he may the readilier diſpatch what ſhall be appointed of his Lord. Thoſe things which ſhall bée giuen him in charge of any importaunce, ſhall be giuen him in writing, reſeruing beſides a coppie therof, that if he either miſſe in his obedience, or otherwiſe by his default anie miſchaunce ſhall happen in matters of waight, hée maie not ſay but that hée was forewarned, that whatſoeuer is to bée done by them may bée done in their courſe and order: thereby to auoide all brawles and iarres which might happen amongeſt officers euerie man knowing what appertaines to his charge. When the face of the battaile muſt bée tourned, hée muſt giue warning that euerie man tourne his face, and not his weapons, that there doe no noiſe ariſe in ſuch caſes. And

How the great ſergeants charge ſhould be giuen him in vvriting.

this maie be done beſt and moſt readilie, if euerie ſouldier kéepe the point of his weapon in his hand, which both doth giue a glorious ſhowe, and beſides doth make them redie to laie on their ſhoulders againe, if they haue cauſe to march againe at length. And he ſhall giue order when the armie remouing, do come to anie ſtraight paſſage or other diſcommodious place which maie breake their order, that euerie ranke doe paſſe after an other, and when they be beyond the ſtraight, that then they place them in order againe, which being obſerued in euerie ranke, they maie preſentlie be in ſome order, as they wer before the readier to be brought to the formes and ſquares before rehearſed. And when anie charge or commandement is to be giuen, ſée it ſet and ordeined in the rereward, and when there is nothing to be done, he ſhall raiſe the armie. He ſhall likewiſe commaund that euerie Enſigne march with his owne companie, to the ende, when they come to be incamped, they maie the eaſier be brought to their lodging appointed for them.

Hovv ſouldiers ſhuld behaue thẽſelues, vvhen the battell is turned.

Of the electing and office of the foure Corporalls of the fields.

Great regard would be had to the choſing of theſe, as well for their calling, yeares and valiantneſſe, as otherwiſe for their experience, lenitie & wiſedome. Whereby theſe warlike affaires maie be the redier and ſooner executed, otherwiſe it maie be preiudiciall to the whole armie. Theſe be vnder the Sergeant generall to appoint, ſet, order, and make battaile and battailes, and to guide euerie particular perſon therein, according to their degrée and office, and as the neceſſitie of the ſame ſhall require, to inſtruct and reforme, whoſe commaũdements all Captaines and ſouldiers with their officers muſt obeie. But in march, approch, camizado, ſkirmiſh, retraite, watch, warde, or what other ſeruice by them ſhall be commaunded, whoſe authoritie likewiſe is ſuch, as if anie reſiſt, they ſhall by the Prouoſt martiall be puniſhed as rebells, of what calling or degrée ſoeuer they be. Two of theſe are appointed to the placing and ordering of ſhot, and the other two for the embattailing of the pikes and billes, who according to their worthineſſe, if death hapneth, are to ſuccéede the great Sergeant or Sergeant maior.

Of the warlike counſel and their othes.

SUch muſt by the Generall of the armie be appointed, & choſen 12. honeſt, wiſe, and graue men, the which ſaid 12. he ſhal appoint to be his iudges and determiners in all martiall diſcipline and correction. His choiſe is to be made of Captains or otherwiſe at his pleaſure, ſo he be of ſtaied iudgment and of honeſt ſobrietie. The which ſaid Iudges being ſo elected and choſen ſhall haue their wages accordinglie appointed them, who except in great extremitie ſhall be watch frée. Theſe ſhall ſweare and proteſt ſolemnlie by the almightie God vnto the ſaid Generall, that they will ſerue the Prince by the moneth in that place which they are choſen and called to, that they will be truſtie, faithfull, obedient, and dutiful vnto the Generall in all néedfull and lawfull affaires, and at all times vprightlie and indifferentlie to iudge all cauſes comming before them, and to be obedient to the commaundements of the Generall ſtanding with equitie and the lawes of the field, that they will to their vttermoſt power indeuour themſelues to giue counſaile and aduiſe to the Generall to the well-fare and commoditie of the Prince and his ſubiects, and iuſtlie to iudge the rich as the poore: not regarding friendſhip, kindred, or anie other corrupting cauſe which maie lead affection to the hinderaunce of iuſtice: but to their knowledge to miniſter equitie according to the tenour of the lawes, as they will that God help them at the laſt & dreadfull daie of iudgement. Alſo that in muſtering they doe diligentlie foreſee to their vttermoſt power that the Prince their maiſter be not deceiued in giuing double paie to ſuch as are not worthie: and that they ſhall alſo deliuer the names of the ſouldiers vnto the Generall as they muſtered them, with a note of their allowance and wages vnder their hands and ſeales faithfullie without anie deceipt.

Of the othes that euerie officer ought to take, of what office ſo euer he be.

Of the Pretor.

The Pretor ſhall take his oth giuen him by the Generall, who ſhall ſweare by almightie God that whatſoeuer he ſhall iudge, ordeine, or determine in court, or out of court, that he ſhall keepe it cloſe and ſecret to his liues end, and that hee ſhall be true and iuſt to the Lords, and that he ſhall execute iuſtice to his vttermoſt power, and that he ſhall not during the wars take anie gift of anie man for anie matter in controuerſie to be tried before him, but ſhall vſe indifferent iuſtice to all men, without reſpect of perſons friendſhip or mallice, as God ſhall helpe him at the dreadfull daie of iudgement.

Of the Prouoſt Martiall.

His oth is likewiſe giuen by the Generall, that theſe points whereof doe conſiſt heerein, that he ſhall ſee all faultes duelie and according to the lawes puniſhed in all offendors, without regarde or reſpect of perſonnes.

That he ſhall in the market place ſet vp a paire of gallowes both for the terror of the wicked, as for execution vpon them that offend the lawes. Alſo that he ſhall ſet on all victuals brought to the market a reaſonable price, that the ſeller and the buier maie reaſonablie liue by it. And that he exact nothing beyond his dutie of anie man, that he neither vſe extortion or briberie, that he let no priſoner taken of the enimie or offender otherwiſe to his witting eſcape, with other articles conteined in his office at the diſcretion of the Generall, the which he muſt be ſworne vnto.

Of the Maſter of the watch.

His oth is to be true and iuſt in his office, and nightelie to attend vpon the Generall to receiue the watch word, the which at the ſetting of the watch, he ſhall ſecretlie deliuer vnto the Captaines. Hée ſhall diuers times proue the watch, as well to ſée if they ſléepe not, and ſuch as he finds in fault to accuſe them to the higher officers, who ought to appoint their puniſhment, according to the tenor of the articles: otherwiſe apperteineth vnto his office at the diſcretion of the Generall of the armie.

Of the chiefe Purucier of the victuals.

His oth is to be true and iuſt in his office, and not to be ſlacke anie time in procuring in his office góod, fit, & wholeſome victuals, as well for thoſe ſouldiers in extraordinarie, as for thoſe which are in ordinarie ſeruice preſt, not to werie or driue awaie from the vitteling of the campe anie vitler:

vitler by giuing him a more or leſſe ſumme then they are wel worthie, to procure as manie to ſerue the camp with good victuals, as he can both in giuing of them good and faire language; as alſo now and then to giue them ſome peece of moneie to encourage the ſaid victuallers to take paines with the like. And that he ſhall with diligence faithfullie ſhun all things that ſhall anie waies be vnprofitable vnto the Prince and the ſouldiers. And to deuiſe as farre as his wit and iudgement will ſerue him to profit his Lord and Maiſter and his ſouldiers, as well for wholeſome victuals, beere and wine, for their bodies, as for good ſweet and wholſome meate for their horſes, as well for ſuch as ſerue in the field, as ſuch as trauaile & worke in the wagon, cart, or otherwiſe, which followe for the reliefe of the campe, and that of all theſe their doings, he keepe a true & perfect booke of accounts and reconings for the Generall, when and as often as it ſhall pleaſe him to call for it, that the reſt of the counſell maie be priuie to it, if ſo it ſhall be thought good of the Generall of the field, for the better triall of all his dealings.

Of the fire Maiſter.

HIs oth is, to be true and iuſt in his office, & that without ſpeciall commaundement of the Generall, not to aduenture to ſet anie thing on fire, vnleſſe that the enimie bee encountred withall, & then without delaie all matters laide apart to anoie the enimie by his ſkill what he maie. And that he doe not burne or waſt anie cornehouſes, or other thing that maie anie waies profite the campe; and that to his knowledge. Hee ſhall not hurt or hinder anie poore creature or aged perſon that he maie well ſpare, but extend mercie and pitie on them.

Of the Clarke or Notarie of the Court.

THe Notarie ſhall be ſworne before the twelue Iudges of the court, that he ſhall trulie and without fraude exerciſe his office, not adding or diminiſhing, for friendſhip, malice, or briberie, anie thing deliuered to him in court, or els where, to the hinderance of equitie and iuſtice. And that hée preciſelie kéepe vndefaced and vncanceled all the records and the whole acts & dealings of al ſuch hanging in the court, whether they be tried or vntried in controuerſie, and not determined, and that he kéepe and conceale all things which he heareth in the court, either ſaid or done, as ended and determined, ſecret and cloſe to his liues end, and if he do otherwiſe, he ſhall haue the lawe prouided for ſuch an offender.

Of the common crier of the Court.

HEE ſhall take the like oth before the Iudge, to doe trulie and faithfullie in his office at all times and places as the Iudge ſhall commaund him, ſo that through his diligence there bée no fault found in him at the court daie, and that he kéepe cloſe and ſecret all ſuch matters as he ſhall heare handled by the Iudges vntill his liues end as God helpe him.

Certeine neceſſarie points concerning the Captaines charge.

Of electing and choſing of Captaines

THe noble cuſtome of Engliſh warriours is to choſe & appoint to yͤ leading of men, ſuch Captains as be circumſpect, ſkilfull, & expert in the noble art of martiall affaires: alſo hardie, & valiant of courage, painfull and ingenious: liberall in rewarding: iuſt in ſeruice to their powers, aboue all things on the earth, euer mindfull to render a iuſt account of that charge, dailie regarding that their numbers be furniſhed with men, armour, weapons, and munitions to them apperteining, with all other things to them needfull to be vſed, diſtributed in times conuenient: oft calling forth their numbers to muſter, march, and traine the ſame in all ſuch neceſſarie points of warre, as to ſuch apperteineth. They may not ſuffer anie to continue & ſpend their time in idleneſſe, leauing their armour, weapons, and other furniture, vnreadie to ſeruice at neede, but giue commaundement vnto their officers in their abſence, circumſpectlie to looke vnto the ſame. They maie not ſuffer their ſouldiers to liue in too much libertie, neither to be outragious as ſome haue done in other countries in times paſt, as in whorehunting, dronkenneſſe, common ſwearing, quarrelling, fighting, defrauding, or anie other thing contrarie to the lawes of God and our Prince, and the order of the field: but vpon approuing anie ſuch offence, ſhall reforme, correct, and amend the ſame immediatlie. Good Captaines will haue ſpeciall regard that ſuch prouiſion be made for their ſouldiers in due time as vnto their numbers ſhall be needful & neceſſarie, as wel for victuals as for armour, & munitions, the ſame to be diſcretly vſed & in due time, by vitlers apointed, & to be diſtributed to their ſouldiers, to paye their wages truly, alſo to ſee the vitlers & other artificers lending vnto ſoldiers vpon their credit at need, vntil yͤ pay date to be ſatiſfied & paied: alſo if anie of their ſoldiers be taken priſoners, be raunſomed home in due time, yͭ their bands be not long vnfurniſhed of men to the hinderance of ſeruice. Captaines haue oft times committed to their charge & leading, ſoldiers of great honeſtie, ſubſtance, & credit, ſo haue they others of ſmall regard, both ignorant & wilfull, whom through their worthie and prudent gouernment may be ſo trained & inſtructed by word and deede, curteouſlie gratifieng the good, and ſharplie correcting the euill, that in ſhort time all bee brought to one ciuilitie of ſeruice.

How Captaines ought to haue gret regard to prouide al things for their numbers.

The Captaines charge.

Of ſecretneſſe to be vſed in ſeruice.

Captaines haue alſo oftentimes certeine exploits and pointes of ſeruice committed vnto them, wherin they muſt be verie ſecret, vſing therein great diſcretion & knowledge, as occaſion of ſeruice ſhall require, as to vſe to conuoie, camiſado, ambuſh, eſkirmiſh, approch, aſſault, retraite, &c. The which ſometimes requireth counſaile of the ſkilfull and expert ſouldiers, whoſe opinion they will diligentlie obſerue and learne, gratifieng and rewarding according to the value of their counſaile: ſo ſhall they ſomtime proue and circumſpectlie trie by fained pretenſes, ſaieng, they minde exploites, & will trauaile to ſome place, nothing pretending the ſame, but finding ſuch raſh buſie bodies and vnſecret to counſaile, preſuming without knowledge or experience, afterward reuealing the ſame, wil trie the truth & puniſh ẏ offenders, as to their demerits is meet. Captains muſt be verie circumſpect in choſing of ſouldiers to their officers of their bands, placing ancient, trauailed & ſkilful men, to charge according to their experiences, as lieuetenants, enſign-beres, ſergeants of bands, & other whoſe duties are herafter mentioned. Manie other noble points vnto good Captaines do apperteine, ẏ which for tedioußneſſe in this I omit, wiſhing ẏ ſuch be choſen, painfull in trauaile, circumſpect in wit, hardie of courage, liberal of hart in rewarding of ſeruice. Thus truſting this briefe remembraunce maie ſignifie vnto the noble & expert, alſo to the vnperfect auaileable.

The regard of Captaines in choſing their officers.

Certeine points to the Lieuetenants charge.

Lieuetenants of euerie band ought to be men of great experience and ripeneſſe of ſeruice, whoſe authoritie in the abſence of the Captaine extendeth to examine, trie, reforme, correct and amend anie offence within the band committed, and alſo daie and night to bring the companie with the enſigne to the place of aſſemblie, there in order, traine and exerciſe the ſame, as to the neceſſitie of ſeruice doth apperteine, and béeing commaunded by the higher powers to march towards the enimies, muſt encounter and fight with the ſame, as if the Captaine were in preſence, who vpon impediment muſt ſometimes bée abſent, otherwiſe to the Liuetenants charge apperteineth to watch, warde, approch, conduct, aduaunce againſt the enimie, & to encounter, animate, comfort, and alſo to encourage the companies by word and deede, and as néede ſerueth to retire, continuallie mainteining ſkirmiſh vntill he haue recouered ſome place of ſafegard.

The Enſignebearers charge.

THe Enſigne bearer muſt be a man ſkilfull, hardie, and couragious, of able courage to aduance & beare vp the Enſigne, in all extremities ſecret, ſilent & zelous, able often to comfort, animate, and encourage the companie to take in hand and mainteine ſuch enterpriſes as they are appointed vnto, neuer to retire, but when of noble pollicie the higher officers commaund the ſame, at ſuch time as the Enſigne is committed vnto him, he muſt vowe and profeſſe the ſame rather to bée his winding ſhéete and therein to loſe his life, then through his default loſe the ſame, of his diſcretion and authoritie, eſpieng the companie trauell, or followe enimies to their diſcommoditie and perill loſing the winde, hill, or ground of aduantage, diſordering the araie, maie ſtand ſtill and commaund the drums & fiffes to ſtand & ſound the retraite that the companie maie reſort & come to the enſigne & order the araie by aduantage of the ground, rather then abide the comming of the enimie, or follow as is aforeſaid in time of approch, aſſault, or entering, imbrech he with his enſigne aduaunceth with the formoſt, giuing occaſion that ſouldiers the rather followe the ſame. Other points to his charge apperteineth which ſhalbe herafter more amplie declared.

Of the Sergeant of the bands charge.

Such ought to be men ſober, diſcret, and ſkilfull in the dutie of a ſouldier, able to bring the companie in order of araie, as to the ground and number ſhall bée méete & conuenient, if the ſame be broken, immediatly place the ſame in order againe, alwaies readie daie & night to ſeruice by the Captaine or by his Lieutenant commaunded oft times to inſtruct the companie, to march, traine, & trauaile as well by ſignes from him framed, as otherwiſe by wordes ſpoken, he muſt haue verie great regard to the companie, to ſée that their armour and weapons be in a readineſſe alwaies to ſeruice. None maie reſiſt his authoritie, but obſerue as the Captaine in perſon: he maie not heare anie mutenous or rebellious wordes among the companie, but immediatlie reueale the ſame, that ſpéedie reformation maie be had, and faults amended.

The Corporals charge.

Such muſt be choſen to euerie hundred: two honeſt and ſkilfull ſouldiers, either of them leading ſouldiers, of whoſe weapons they haue ſkill, & muſt often call forth their numbers, view their furniture, ẏ nothing be lacking to them apperteining in time of ſeruice. Alſo if anie be ſicke, hurt, or abſent, by waie of impriſonment or death: immediatlie they ought to make report of the ſame, and finding anie cauſe worthie of relation, they muſt ſpare for no man to report the truth to the Sergeant from him the Lieuetenant, ſo to ẏ Captaine, & further vnto the higher powers if neede ſhall require. Thus ſhall dignitie of offices be maintained, and faultes amended to the comfort of the [illegible]

The Diſners charge.

THe Diſners charge: foure ſuch of the ſkilfulleſt ſouldiers being truſtie & honeſt men muſt vnder the gouernaunce of the other officers be appointed to euerie hundred, to diuers points and neceſſaries auaileable, two of them to haue charge of the ſhot, the other two of the pikes. The band being diuided into foure partes, they muſt haue to traine. 24. a peece, the which. 24. they are to traine and exerciſe according to their experience. Alſo they muſt be lodged in the midſt of their charge, whereby when anie ſecret ſeruice is to bee done, they maie call numbers without the drum. They be alſo a great relife in watch and ward.

The drummes and fiftes charge.

SUch muſt be choſen of able ſort and perſonage, ſecret, & ingenious, ſkilful in the ſounds and vſing of their inſtrumēts, which warneth as ẏ mouth of a man to all intents of ſeruice, diligent in times conuenient to inſtruct ſouldiers in the ſame, that none by ignoraunce neglect their duties. Such be oftentimes ſent on meſſages, importing charge, which of neceſſitie require languages, ſomtimes to ſummon or commaund ẏ enimies to render, ſometimes carrie raunſomes or redeeme, conduct priſoners. Manie other things, to them doe apperteine, as heereafter ſhall appeare.

The

The Surgeons charge.

NEedfull it is that euerie companie haue one Surgeon, a man honeſt, ſober and of good counſaile, ſkilfull in that ſcience, able to heale and cure all kinds of ſoꝛes, wounds and griefes, to take a pellet out of the fleſh and bone and to ſlake the fire of the ſame and that he haue all his tooles and inſtruments, with other neceſſarie ſtuffe, as oiles, balmes, ſalues, ſtepꝛes, roulers, boulſters, ſplenters and all other things to the ſcience belonging, which alſo ought to haue courage foꝛ his patient and allowed ſtuffe. He ſhall readilie emploie his induſtrie vpon the ſoꝛe and wounded, not intermedling with others to his owne charge noiſome, ſuch be placed with the Enſigne, and lodged neere to the Captaine and weare their baldꝛickes in time of fight, which by lawe of the field is their charter.

The office of the Clarke of a Band.

A Clarke of a band would be a man choſen of a diſcreete behauiour, ſuch a one as hath the vſe of his pen and ſkilfull in Arithmeticke, who muſt haue a booke in the which he muſt wꝛite all the names of the ſouldiers apperteining to yͤ band deuiding euerie weapon by themſelues that they maie be the readier to be muſtred as otherwiſe to be placed. In oꝛder of march againe the Clarke at watch & ward, muſt be attentiue with his booke to call euerie mannes name to ſee who is abſent, and that certificate thereof be made vnto the Captaine, who muſt without ſickneſſe oꝛ ſome ſpeciall licenſe of the head officers ſee him oꝛ them puniſhed.

puniſhed to the example of all others. Alſo the Clarke is to take charge of the Captaines munition, who ſéeing it deliuered vnto the ſouldiers, muſt take note how much is deliuered, vnto whom and what daie of the moneth it is deliuered, with the price: likewiſe he muſt repaire to the Clarke of the victualls, and by the Captaines warrant to receiue ſuch bread, béere, and other victualls as is to be had, and to deliuer it to thoſe that ſhalbe thought by the Captaine to be of credit to vittell the band by the Princes price, and to take ticates of them as well for that it is deliuered vnto them, as what they doe deliuer vnto the ſouldiers. Alſo he muſt in the Captaines name and by his warrant repaire vnto the merchants & other artificers, and take ſuch wares, as the officers and ſouldiers haue néede of, who muſt at the paie daie by the Captaine be aunſwered. Alſo prouided that the vitler alloweth to the ſouldiers but vj. pence a daie, the ouerplus goeth to the paiement of their furniture & apparell. The Clarke muſt oft peruſe the ticates to ſée that no more be deliuered then their wages come to, that the Captaines thereby receiue no loſſe. The clarke ought to enquire when anie be departed this world, alſo whẽ any be ſlaine or diſcharged the band, and to make a iuſt note thereof, wherby certificate be made to the muſter maiſter, that yͤ Prince in no waies maie be hindered, neither the Captaine by the vitlers receiue anie detriment or loſſe.

The Miniſters charge.

IT is conuenient that euerie band, haue one honeſt and ſober man appointed to vſe dailie praier among the ſouldiers, & in time conueniẽt to communicate with them, and to teach the companies their duties towards God & their prince, & to giue good counſaile vnto the ſicke wounded and weake in bodie or in conſcience, and that ſuch be well armed with ſpirituall armour, that is with good knowledge, & good liuing, readie to perſwade them manfullie to withſtand their enimies, the fleſh, the diuell, and deſperation, putting them in ſure hope through faith in Chriſt to enter into the campe of euerlaſting life, where they ſhall ride amongſt the ſouldiers on white horſes, clothed in white and pure ſilke, as witneſſeth the holie ſcripture of the almightie God of hoſts, who of his mercie bring all ſouldiers vnto the Hoſt of them.

THe noble cuſtome of England is to furniſh their nombers with manuall weapons to battaile appertaining, as with Caliuers, Courriers, Archers, or long Bowes, Pikes Halberds or Billmen, which be heereafter ſignified by letters placed in order of aray, as men bearing ſuch weapons may be placed the like to ſeruice conuenient, as heereafter by proportions ſhall more plainlie appeare.

The ſignification of the Letters.

C	for	Captaine	s	for	Caleuers.
L		Lieutenaunt	a		Archers.
S		Sergeaunt	b		Billes.
D		Drums	p		Pikes.
F		Fiftei	h		Horſemen.

AS there is great alteration of weapons, and alſo deuiſion of the ſame,I purpoſe to note vnto you the iuſt numbers to euerie hundred at this preſent vſed: which ſhall greatlie profit to the making of your battailes from 1.C.vnto.15.C.

i.C.	40	10	50
ii.C.	80	20	100
iii.C.	120	30	150
iiii.C.	160	40	200
v.C.	200	50	250
vi.C.	240	60	300
vii.C.	280	70	350
viii.C	320	80	400
ix.C.	340	90	450
Two x.C. Mē	400 pi.	100 bil.	500 ſhot.
xi.C.	440	110	550
xii.C.	480	120	600
xiii.C.	520	130	650
xiiii.C	560	140	700
xv.C.	600	150	750
Men.	Pik.	Bils	ſhot

Heere followeth orders which are to be obſerued for the furniſhing of th: weapons.

The Caleuers or Coriers.

Such muſt haue either of them a good and ſufficient peece, flaſke, touch boxe, pouder, ſhot, fier, yron, mould, rammor, ſword, and dagger, a murrion, in raine, miſtes, and windes their peeces charged and primed. They muſt carrie the touch hole vnder their armholes, mach light in their hands couertlie & drie their peeces faire & cleane win & without: ſo be they ſeruiſeable at all times, hauing regard, they keepe their mach and pouder verie drie oft charged and diſcharged, march and retire of good diſtaunce a ſonder, garding other as heereafter ſhall plainlie appeare by diuers examples.

Archers or long bowes.

Neceſſarie it is that euerie man haue a good and meete Bowe according to his draught and ſtrength, light and eaſie: a iacke with a ſkull, ſword and dagger, nothing vppon his armes, whereby in time of ſeruice he maie eaſilie draw the arrow to the head, that they maie deliuer the ſame with ſtrength and arte as Engliſhmen be accuſtomed. They muſt haue alſo braſer and ſhooting gloue, their ſtringes whipped & waxed ouer with glew, their feathers drie: ſo be they ſeruiſable in anie weather to ſerue againſt the enimie to ſlaughter and execution.

Pikes.

Thoſe bearing that warlike weapons eſpeciallie the fronts which ſerue in the place of Gentlemen muſt haue a fayre Corſlet, with all the peeces appertaining to the ſame, that is the curats, yͤ collers, the poldrens with the Vambraces:

alſo the long taces and the burganet, with ſword and daggar, their pikes of the vſuall length (for the ſtrength of the battaile doth conſiſt in ẏ ſame) bearing the pikes on their ſhoulders, ſetting their thombs vnder the ſame, whereby it is ruled. They muſt oftentimes practiſe to traile, puſh, ward, couch, croſſe, &c. as for the neceſſitie of the ſkirmiſh or battaile apperteineth.

Billes.

These be gards vnto Captaines and Enſignes, which be moſt times choſen gentlemen of experience, who as occaſion ſerueth, giue order to the numbers in araie, & approching the enimie to ẏ aſſalt certeine of them, be oft appointed to aduaunce and maintaine the ſame: whoſe diſcreet leading and valiant courage doth much comfort the reſt to followe the ſame. Theſe be armed with Corſlettes and be placed in the heart of the battaile, vſuallie called the ſlaughter of the field, or execution of the ſame, who commonlie doe not fight but in verie great extremitie.

Thus bee the Souldiers, with the great foure weapons armed and furniſhed to ſeruice conuenient to be trained and exerciſed, as heereafter followeth.

Of muſtering and training.

Captaines hauing their bandes furniſhed with officers, ſouldiers, armour, weapons, & munitions, as aforeſaid in times conuenient, reſort wholie together to ſome ground neceſſarie to muſter, march, and traine, exerciſe, and inſtruct ſuch as are not perfect in the feates of warre, which be ordered ſometimes by words and déedes, as by ſignes from the officers framed, that ſouldiers maie learne and obſerue the meaning of the ſame, as héereafter ſhall more plainlie appeare. At ſuch times of aſſemblie, as at watch or ward, the Clarke ought to read the bill, and to call euerie ſouldier by his name, that euerie man maie anſwere for himſelfe, and none to be abſent vpon paine without ſickneſſe or licenſe. The Sergeant as they be called, putteth them in araie that euerie man follow his lodſeman, kéeping his ranke fellowes iuſtlie on both ſides, placing the ſhot in voward and rereward, the enſigne and billes in the middeſt of the pikes, So be they placed in beautie and ſtrength, as is accuſtomed, ſometimes to ſtand and aduaunce their weapons, turne their faces, and march anie waie aſſigned: ſometimes to receiue a word that ſhall paſſe from man to man from the one end to the other, with ſuch ſilence that none heare the ſame, but thoſe in araie aſſembled.

Sixe principall points belonging to the ſouldiers of all eſtates, as heereafter doe followe in order.

Silence.

IN all places of ſeruice ſuch ſilence muſt be vſed, that ſoldiers maie heare friends, and not be heard as well in watch, ward, ambuſh, camiſado, or elſe where: in which pointe conſiſteth oftentimes the ſafetie or perdition of the whole Campe.

Obedience.

2 Such obedience muſt be vſed, that none regard the perſonnes, but the office to them appointed, diligentlie obſeruing the ſame, anie offending to the contrarie runneth into daunger of the lawe: for longer then

obedience is vſed and mainteined, there is no hope of good ſucceſſe.

Secretneſſe.

3 Souldiers muſt be ſecret and haue regard that they diſcloſe nothing, though ſometimes they vnderſtand the pretence of the higher powers. The diſcloſers of ſuch meriteth moſt cruell puniſhment.

Sobrietie.

4 In ſobrietie conſiſteth great praiſe to the ſouldiers, who vſing the ſame, are euer in ſtate of preferment. Such regard their dueties, and reproue the raſh buiſie bodies. Drunkardes, &c. are euer in daunger of puniſhment.

Hardineſſe.

5 The Captaines and ſouldiers of courage hardie, be to ſeruice much auaileable, ſpeciallie ſuch as will ponder what maie be the end of their enterpriſe. Some in times paſt haue hardlie giuen the onſet, and after repented the ſame, but the praiſe of the aduiſed cannot be expreſſed.

Truth.

6 The vertue of goodneſſe and truth is farre exceeding my capacitie to write, the practiſers of the contrarie, are not worthie of life, but to bee ſoone adiuged. Subtile enimies approue to corrupt ſouldiers with gifts: but ſith the reward of truth is euerlaſting life, and the vntrue looſeth the fruition of the ſame in continuall darkneſſe, I truſt none of our countriemen will learne the one for the other: from the which God keepe all good ſouldiers.

(.·.)

¶The lawes and conſtitutions of the field.

Heere begin the Articles whereunto all ſouldiers which ſerue vnder Emperour, or anie other King or Prince, ought to be ſworne vnto, and them to keepe and maintaine inuiolated at all times, and in all places, vpon ſuch paines as followe.

FIrſt, ye ſhall be ſworne to be true, iuſt, and dutifull to his Lord and ſoueregine, and his graund Generall or chiefe Captaine of the field, to be tractable and obedient vnto euerie officer placed and appointed to rule ouer him, and to be readie both daie and night to ſerue, whether it be by land or by water, as occaſion of ſeruice ſhall fall out and require. And whoſoeuer doth repine or ſheweth diſobedience héerein, of what degrée or condition ſo euer he be, he muſt be duelie puniſhed by the iudgement of the ſuperiours appointed for that purpoſe.

2 Item, if there be anie which ſhall blaſpheme the almightie God or his diuine word: let ſuch a blaſphemer be puniſhed with the loſſe of his life openlie, and to the terrour of the reſt let it be executed. For no doubt the plague of the higheſt will not depart from the houſe or tent of the blaſphemer. For how ſhould wée vſe iuſtice indifferentlie vnto men, when we are content with ſilence to ſuffer ſuch iniurie to be committed againſt God? Therefore firſt ſtraightlie puniſh the offences done againſt the liuing God, and hée will ſend thée wiſdome better to iudge the cauſes betwéene man and man.

3 Item, whenſoeuer anie chieftaine or Captaine of anie band, ſhall vpon vrgent cauſes appoint in his abſence anie other whome hee ſhall thinke good, to ſupplie and execute his roome of Captaineſhippe, euerie man ought to followe and obeie the ſaide deputie, with no leſſe care and diligence then they would the Captaine himſelfe, vpon paine of ſuch puniſhment as the Generall or his aſſignes ſhall appoint.

4 Item, that all ſouldiers muſt content themſelues with their places appointed, beeing ioined together in bandes, or ſeuerall without reſiſtance, whether it bee in marching, watching, incamping, or beſieging, beeing alſo commaunded thereunto by the Captaine or other officers, vpon ſuch paine as ſhall bee thought good by the Captaine.

5 Item, that euerie ſouldier ſhall for his honour ſake, gladlie fauour, and mercifullie forbeare vnto the vttermoſt of his power, all women lieng in childe bed, or beeing with childe, or latelie deliuered from childe, to defend and ſuccour them from the rage of the cruell and rude ſouldiers or others, which follows the campe for ſpoile. Alſo it behoueth all ſouldiers to defend all Miniſters, Prieſts of godlie calling, and all ſpirituall perſons. But now a daies they be the firſt to whome abuſe is offered, of what opinion or religion ſo euer they bee: but God no doubt, will iuſtlie plague all ſuch before they bee aware, and when they leaſt ſuſpect it. Alſo they ſhall defend all aged men and women: neither ſhall anie moleſt and hinder them: if otherwiſe, vpon paine of loſſe of his or their liues.

6 Item, that euerie ſouldier ſhall ſerue, and is by the lawe of armes bound by long cuſtome to ſerue thirtie daies for euerie moneth, and after that rate hee ſhall

receiue his moneths wages.

7 Item, if that anie ſouldier haue receiued his moneths wages afore hand, or anie part therof, and departeth without leaue or paſport from his Captaine, & hath not ſerued for it, he or they apprehended, ſhall for the ſaid offence be iudged to die.

8 Item, if there be anie ſouldier or ſouldiers in marching breake his or their raie without iuſt occaſion enforcing them, then the Prouoſt marſhall; Lieuetenant of the band or Sergeant ſhall compell him or them with violence to keepe his or their rankes in order: and if ſo bee that he or they ſo diſordered, do chaunce in this caſe to be ſlaine, there ſhall no man be blamed by his or their deaths by the lawe of the field, for by ſuch diſordered people the whole armie maie be in daunger of ruinating by the enimie.

9 Item, if that by the appointment of the chiefe rulers of the hoaſt there be a battaile fought, and that by the mightie power of God, the victorie be obteined on your ſide, the lawe of armes is ſuch, that if anie ſouldier hath receiued his moneths wages afore hand, hee ſhall be diſcharged of the ſame, neither ſhall he ſerue anie longer for the ſaid wages, after the daie of victorie, neither ſhall owe anie thing for it, but he ſhall be ſette free from that monethes ſeruice.

10 Item, if it chaunce that in time of ſkirmiſh or in anie other conflict with the enimie; ſome one doe aduenture to flie and runne awaie from his fellowes, if in the flieng, his Captaine or anie other ſouldier by ſhooting at him, or by ſtriking at him chaunce to kill him, they ſhall incurre no daunger for ſo dooing. And if ſuch a flier chaunce to eſcape at that time, and afterwardes bee taken, lette him according to the lawe of armes ſuffer

death for the ſame: for one ſuch a recreant maie be the ouerthrowing of a great multitude.

11 Item, it ſtandeth with the lawe of armes that each common ſouldier ſhall bee ſworne that they will not haue amongeſt themſelues anie priuate counſels, aſſemblies or conuenticles, vppon paine of the loſſe of their liues.

12 Item, there ſhall no ſouldier neither in time of marching, nor during the time of their incamping holde or keepe anie whiſpering or talke, or ſecretlie conueie anie letters vnto their aduerſaries, without licenſe from the chiefe Captaine vppon paine of the loſſe of his life.

13 Item, if there be anie one or a more number that ſhall goe about anie treaſon or anie other conſpiracie to be committed againſt the campe or garriſon, ſuch a traitour or conſpiratour ſhall be accuſed vnto the Knight marſhall, and he that bewraieth and accuſeth ſuch an offendour ſhall haue for his reward a moneths wages or more: as the fact is hainous, ſo the rewarde is to be encreaſed vnto the partie that reuealeth the ſame, and the offender to receiue the reward of a falſe traitour.

14 Item, that no ſouldier ſhal be ſuffered to be of a ruffinlike behauiour, either to prouoke or to giue anie blow or thruſt, or otherwiſe wilfullie ſtrike with his daggar, to iniurie anie his fellowe ſouldiers with anie weapon, wherby mutines manie times enſueth, vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

15 Item, if anie one beareth hatred or malice, or anie euill will for anie occaſion done vnto him, & ſo ſtriketh him, he looſeth his hand, if otherwiſe he ſeeketh reuenge, then by lawe he looſeth his life.

16 Item, if anie ſouldier be warned to watch or ward, and he doe not come, he ſhall be puniſhed at the diſcretion of the Captaine, but if anie ſouldier be ſummoned to watch, and he appeare, and after the watch word giuen, and the watch ſet, he departeth, & leaueth the watch, ſuch a one ſhall without mercie be puniſhed with the loſſe of his life, neither ſhall anie man ſet another to watch in his place without the leaue of the Captaine vpon paine of his life.

17 Item that no ſouldier or ſouldiers drawe his or their ſword or ſwords, or vſe anie other kinde of weapon with violence to do hurt within or without yͤ camp, during the time of yͤ wars, vpon paine of death. It hath latelie bene vſed with more fauour of life, as ſuch an offender, to loſe his hand, but it is the diſcretion of the Lord chiefe Generall, in whoſe hands lieth both life and death of offenders, after their arainment & iuſt condemnation.

18 Item, the like lawe is againſt the officer and officers of anie band in the campe, if he ſtrike anie ſouldier, without ſuch occaſion as is permitted him in the articles to doe.

19 Item, that no perſon or perſons preſume to be muſtered or to take wages before he be ſworne to be faithfull, and truelie to ſerue his Prince in thoſe warres preſent, vpon paine of death.

20 Item, that the Harold at armes ſhall proclaime and publiſh all that yͤ Generall ſhall giue him in charge in the place and places where he is commaunded, and not to adde or diminiſh anie part or parcell thereof vpon paine of death.

21 Item, there ſhall no ſouldiers or other men, procure or ſtirre vp anie quarrell with anie ſtraunger, that is of anie other nation & ſuch as ſerue vnder one head and Lord with them neither in their gaming or otherwiſe vppon paine of the loſſe of his life.

22 Item, there ſhall no ſouldiers or other perſon, being in campe or march, take awaie anie thing from anie man being their friend by violence or by deceipt, as their victualls or other neceſſaries vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

23 Item, when that there are anie victualls carried or brought vnto the campe no man ſhall run out to take anie part of them before they be brought to yͤ appointed place for the purpoſe: no though they offer for them more then they be worth, vpon paine of yͤ loſſe of his life.

24 Item, if that the Prouest martiall, haue at anie time taken an offender, and according to his office he carrieth him to be puniſhed, and if that one or more ſouldiers ſéeke to reſcue the ſaid malefactor, and in this ſturre the offender eſcape, he or they that are the occaſion of this eſcape ſhall be puniſhed with the like puniſhment as the malefactor ſhould haue bene, whether it bée by life or otherwiſe according as the waight of the crime requireth.

25 Item, if there be anie found, that hath entred his name vnder two Captaines and hath taken wages, armour and weapons before hand, ſuch a perſon ſhal be taken for a periured man, and ſhall by the law of armes for the ſame loſe his life.

26 Item, if anie that hath a place appointed him by the harbinger or officers for his tent or lodging, he

muſt hold himſelfe content withall, neither ſhall he moleſt anie man lodging within his tent, or other lodging at anie time for anie occaſion vpon paine of the chiefe Captaines diſpleaſure, and ſuch puniſhment as he ſhall thinke moſt fit for the offence.

27 Item, that no man ſhall ſound and make anie alarum, except it be neede or vpon commandement, from the higher officers vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

28 Item, when of neceſſitie the alarum is made, each man muſt beſturre him to be readie for battell vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

29 Item at the firſt warning of the drum or ſecretlie, all ſouldiers muſt be in a readineſſe and reſort to the place appointed, which commonlie is yͤ market place, and from thence in order of araie to the enimies, as they be commaunded vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

30 Item, all ſouldiers being horſmen or footmen, muſt diligentlie in order of araie by ſound of drum or trũpet, accompanie the Enſigne, to watch, ward, or reliefe of the ſame, being the ſilentlie in a readineſſe to the enimies, & as occaſion ſhall ſerue to brute the alarum with the vſuall word, Arme, Arme, or Bowes, Bowes, vpon paine of the loſſe of their liues.

31 Item, all ſouldiers muſt keepe their armour and weapons faire, cleane and ſeruiceable in a readineſſe at euerie ſodaine, none intermedling but with his owne, euerie one to help other to arme and diligentlie to reſort to the place of ſeruice, at ſcrie and larum vpon paine.

32 Item, all ſouldiers muſt honeſtlie intreate, and trulie paie vitlers & artificers, allowed for their reliefe, being friends or enimies, and with curteous words encourage ſuch to vittell & relieue the companies or campe vpon paine.

33 Item, all ſouldiers, in watch, ward, march or otherwiſe ſhall haue ſpeciall regard, that if there be man or woman deſirous to ſpeake with the ſuperiours, or be-

ing thine enimies for feare doe forſake his owne power and reſort to thée, let ſuch ſecretlie be conuaied to the Lord chiefe Generall, regarding that they viewe no ſecrets, leaſt they be double ſpies vpon paine of the loſſe of their liues.

34 Item, Captaines and officers muſt oft frequent and reſort vnto the ſouldiers lodgings, to ſée in what ſtate their armour and munitions be in, and to giue great charge that their furniture be alwaies in a redines, their corſlets with all péeces belonging to the ſame, and their caléeuers be made cleane and oiled, to haue match and pouder drie, the ſtrings whipped for their bowes, their billes and holberds to be kept ſharpe. Thus oft they ought to viewe the ſame vpon paine.

35 Item, that no man of what degrée ſoeuer he be of, ſhal commit adulterie with maried wiues, nor inforce widdowes maids or virgins: & by violence defile them, ſhall without mercie be puniſhed with death.

36 Item, he that ſhall depart out of the place where he ſhalbe put, by his head, or anie officer, whatſoeuer, for a ſpie, watchman, ſcowte, or warder, aſwell by daie as by night, as it often happeneth, to diſcouer ſome dealings of the enimie, without attending and ſtaieng for him that placed him there, to take him awaie, except he ſhold remoue in haſt to aduertiſe his head of the ſucces of the enimies aſſalting or doing anie outrage ſhall be puniſhed with death.

37 Item, whoſoeuer ſhould raſhlie offende or hurt either in words or déedes anie man belonging to the deputies or head officers of iuſtice or Captaine, they béeing in paye for Sergeants, and they béeing appointed to carie no other weapons with ſteales or ſtaues but billes, they maie be knowne for men of iuſtice, and not for ſouldiers.

38 Item, whoſoeuer ſtanding within or without the campe or barres to watch or ſcowt, and doth his duetie ſo euill, that through his negligence, the enimie ſetteth vpon the campe at vnwares he ſhall die.

39 Item, he that vnder colour of doing the dutie of a ſcowte or ſpie, perceiuing the enimies haue aſſaulted the campe and he with ſuch faining lieth ſtill, ſhall die for it.

40 Item, he that ſhall forſake the defence, in generall, or in particular, of the batterie, of the trench, of the paſſage, of a bridge, or other like, to him committed, but lightlie, not forced, goeth awaie ſhalbe for ſo offending, puniſhed with death.

41 Item, whoſoeuer entering into a Citie taken by force, followeth not his enſigne whether ſoeuer it ſhal goe, vntill the generall make proclamation, that euerie man ſhall take booties, and if the generall cauſe no ſuch proclamation to be made, and that ſouldier make ſpoile, he ſhall incurre the paine of death, and if proclamation be made that they ſhall ceaſe from taking praies & booties, and after licenſe giuen if they giue not ouer, they ſhall fall into the ſame puniſhment.

42 Item, whoſoeuer ſeeing the enſigne, vnder the which he warreth in fraies or fight, by chaunce to be fallen into the hands of the enimies if he be there preſent, and doe not his indeuour to recouer it, and when it is cowardlie loſt, to puniſh the ſouldiers which haue ſuffered it to be cowardlie loſt with death.

43 Item, he that ſhall flie from the battaile being in the face and front of the enimies, or ſhall go ſlowlie and ſlacklie to ioine and affront with them, in caſe it be to

fight a field battell, or in anie ſkirmiſh whatſoeuer, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

44 Item, he that ſhall faine himſelfe ſicke, to auoid the fighting with the enimies, or becauſe he would not goe to anie other enterpriſe to vſe his hands, but I meane therefore to robbe, for to ſuch affaires they will be readie inough, ſhall be cruellie puniſhed.

45 Item, whoſoeuer ſéeing his Generall, or his Captaine, or other Colonell, and officer of the campe, in the hand of the enimies, and ſuccoureth him not with all his power, and maie doe it, not reſpecting anie daunger, ſhall ſuffer death.

46 Item, he that ſhall robbe or ſpoile the people of the countrie or ſubiects or vaſſalls of the Prince hee ſerueth, ſhall die.

47 Item, he that by theft ſhould ſteale or robbe the armour, weapons, or horſes, or other thing from anie others, ſeruing againſt the enimies, ſhall die.

48 Item, he that ſhould raunſome or taxe or otherwiſe miſuſe the people of the countrie, except they ſhuld be enimies or Rebells to the Prince, ſhall be greatlie puniſhed.

49 Item, he that ſhall plaie at anie game for his armour, weapons or horſes, which are written vpon the role, or through his negligence ſhall loſe them, or lend, giue awaie, or laie them to pawne, let him fall into the ſame paine of death.

50 Item, he that goeth further then two hundreth ſteps or paces from his quarter, without licenſe of his

Captaine ſpeciallie when the campe looketh or ſtaieth to be aſſaulted by the enimies, except he ſhould be ſent for by his heads ſhall be puniſhed with death.

51 Item, he that ſhall go longer then the houre appointed in the night abroad, in the campe wandring, except he ſhould be ſent by his ſuperiours for a matter of waight, from head Captaine to head captaine, by a counter token ſhall be cruellie puniſhed.

52 Item, he that ſhall lodge ſtraungers, whether he be of the campe or not, without licenſe of the Generall, or of his Captaine, either in his lodging or vnder a tent, except he be of his chamber, or by the Captaine appointed to ſeruice forth of the campe, ſhall be puniſhed. But euerie one ought to be in the night with their chamberfellowes, and not to be deuided from their lodgings, that occaſion ſeruing they may be readie wͭ their weapons in their hands, neither ought they to lodge watch or ſcowts, or of the ſearch, for that the ſpies hauing no lodging any excuſe being found out, maie the better be apprehended, alſo if the ſcowte watch, be taken from their quarter, faining to be a ſouldier of the Campe when they are to ſpie in the night, they for ſo offending ſhall be cruellie puniſhed with death.

53 Item, whoſoeuer ſhall make anie words, déeds, or queſtions in the ward or in an ambuſh, or in other place where reſpect & ſilence is néedfull ſhal be puniſhed.

54 Item, he that ſhould be reuenged of anie iniurie receiued, either newlie or before time done, by an indirect waie that is, traiterouſlie, and not by waie of reaſon, or by waie of combat bodie to bodie, by the licenſe of his Generall ſhall ſuffer death.

55 Item, he that ſhould be ſo bold as to plaie with falſe cards and dice or ſhould dare to vſe in plaie anie priuie falſhode, thefte or deceipt in anie wiſe ſhall bée puniſhed.

56 Item, he that of preſumption ſhould paſſe out of his place into another either before the battle or in marching, ſhould out of order make haſt to goe before to be the firſt that ſhould come to the lodging of the campe, or in marching ſhould goe out of his Ranke from one battell to another or he that doth not obſerue the order of marching ſhall die.

57 Item, he that ſhall taſke or ranſome vpon his hoſt or Lodger or vpon anie other that is not his lawfull priſoner by good order of warre, and that when he is lawfullie taken, the ranſome excell not the articles and orders of the field, and in caſe there were no articles of agréement, that there be a iuſt ranſome ſet vppon paine of puniſhment.

58 Item, he that ſhall enter in or goe forth by any other gate, ſtréete, or waie, then that which ſhall be accuſtomed into the citie, pales or lyſt or fort where yͤ campe is lodged, that is going ouer the walls or vnder ſome breach, and not by the ordinarie gate, let him fall into the paine of death.

59 Item, whoſoeuer doth not immediatelie retire when he ſhall heare the trumpet or drumme ſound the retreat, either of a ſet battle, or of a ſkirmiſh or batterie, or of anie other fight, or ſhould goe in or come forth of the Citie when the aſſault is giuen to the walls thereof ſhall die.

60 Item, he that ſpeaketh or calleth or crieth a-

lowd amongſt the ordinaunce, or in the battell, or in any place where ſilence needeth, except he were a heade, or other Officer or Sergeaunt, commaunding ſome new order, ſhall die.

61 Item, he that ſhall commit anie thing whatſoeuer it be, whereby it maie be coniectured that it is againſt the Prince, and damageable to the Generall and the Campe, ſhall die.

62 Item, drums and fifts muſt oft ſound and exerciſe their inſtrumentes, warning as the mouth of man, to all points of ſeruice, ſo muſt ſouldiers diligentlie learne and obſerue the meaning of the ſame, that none plead ignoraunce, neglecting their duties to ſeruice apperteining. Alſo ſometimes they ſhall receiue from the higher officers or Captaines, ſecret commandements by word of mouth, the which muſt with all diligence be obſerued and truelie executed vpon the loſſe of their liues.

63 Item, it is againſt the lawe of armes that anie man ſhould breake downe anie mill or water works perteining to mils, vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

64 Item, no man in their marching through what place ſo euer they ſhall paſſe ſhall ſet anie thing on fire, no not their incamped place at their departing, without commandement from the chiefe Captaine, vpon the paine of the loſſe of their liues.

65 Item, if at anie time anie man ſhall in the time of his dronkenneſſe quarrell and fight with his fellowe, and in ſo dooing chaunce to kill him, he ſhall in ſo dooing receiue as great puniſhment by death, as if he had bene ſober.

66 Item, thou ſhalt note that ſouldiers ſhall ſweare at their firſt entering into ſeruice that they will faithfullie and truelie ſerue their Captaine for ſixe moneths together, and when the ſixe moneths are expired, they ſhall ſweare to ſerue him ſixe monethes more if hee neede them. And if the Captaine needeth them not ſo long, but mindes to diſcharge his band, the Captaine ſhall allowe each of them halfe a monethes wages at his departing, and ſo diſcharge them.

67 Item, there ſhall no man make anie ſhout or other ſturring noiſe in anie corner or open place of citie, towne, caſtle, fort, or campe, whereby anie daunger or inconuenience maie growe vnto the companie anie manner of waies, on paine of the loſſe of his life.

68 Item, he that ſhall diſcloſe the watch word to enimies or to friends, except it be to ſuch a one as hee ſhall be appointed by his gouernour; or ſhall be found aſleepe in the watch, ſcoute, or ward, ſhall bee puniſhed with death.

69 Item, if anie Captaine for corruption ſake, ſhall giue licenſe to his owne ſouldier or to anie other ſouldier without the licenſe of the Generall to depart the Campe, ſhall receiue the ſame puniſhment that the ſouldier ſhould receiue.

70 Item, that no ſouldier ſhall goe out of the camp in the night time without the watch word, in daunger of his life, for if he be ſlaine ſo by the watch, there is no blame to be laid vpon them that kill him.

71 Item, there ſhall no ſouldier goe out of the camp without his armour and other weapons, vpon the paine of the loſſe of his life.

72 Item, euerie Captaine ſhall be ſworne, that he ſhall charge euerie decurion or Captaine of ten men, vpon their othes that he ſhall denounce euerie ſouldier that is vnder his charge, and that is not able and méet to ſerue.

73 Item, in like caſe if the ſaid decurion ſhall receiue anie new or ſtraunge ſouldier into his band, his part and dutie is, that he giue vnto the higher Captaine knowledge thereof.

74 Item, no man of what condition ſo euer he be, ſhall be, ſo bolde as to conueie or attempt to conueie anie offender vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

75 Item, that euerie ſouldier ſhall haue vppon his outermoſt garment ſome ſpeciall ſigne or token wherby he maie be knowne, ſuch a one as the higher Captaines ſhall agrée vpon. As for example, he ſhall haue on his garment a redde croſſe, and vpon his armour a red lace or ſuch like, wherby he maie the better be knowne of his fellowes, and if there ſhall be anie found without the ſaid ſignes and tokens, he ſhall bée vſed as an aduerſarie or enimie.

76 Item, if anie Captaine or other officers ſhall procure ſkirmiſh or fight the battaile, without commandement from the higher officers, for ſo offending they ſhall receiue death.

77 Item, if that anie number of ſouldiers be commaunded and placed by the head Captaines to defend or kéepe anie citie, towre, caſtle or fort, or anie other place, and they being ſharplie aſſaulted by the enimie, once, twice, or oftner, in this caſe the lawe of armes is, that the Lord Generall ſhall allowe and paie vnto ſuch a

number of ſouldiers but ordinarie wages, neither is there by the lawe of armes anie thing more due vnto them, and if the ſaid Caſtles, towers, or fortes ſhall be ſolde or bee betraied by the ſaid Captaine, officers, or ſouldiers, or otherwiſe yeelded without the commaundement of the Prince, or at the appointment of the Generall: ſhall be as falſe traitours vſed.

78 Item, if there be anie citie, caſtell, or other fort, yeelded vp by the enimie without expugnation, there ſhall no man be ſo bolde to enter into the ſaid place to ſpoile, or otherwiſe to kill or doe anie outrage without leaue of the Generall vpon paine of the loſſe of his life.

79 Item, there ſhal no man depart out from yͤ precinct of the Campe with anie bootie or ſpoile, without leaue of the chiefe officers or head Captaine, vpon the paine of the loſſe of his life.

80 Item, if anie man for feare forſaketh the place appointed him to fight in, & for feare throweth downe his weapon, the officers or ſouldiers maie kill him without anie daunger.

81 Item, if anie man ſaieng that he hath done ſome worthie thing in fight, and be proued contrarie, ſhould be puniſhed with death.

82 Item, if a legion, cohort, or band, ſhall by mutines, or otherwiſe incurre the lawes of the field, it is requiſite and neceſſarie, for that all ſhall not be put to death, that euerie mans name be taken and put into a bagge, and that the tenth lotte ſhould be executed. The which although euerie man doe not feele, yet neuertheleſſe he ſhall feare the euent.

83 Item, if there ſhall be anie man that ſhall infringe and not maintaine, confirme, and to his power diligentlie and dutifullie keepe and obſerue theſe articles aforeſaid, ſuch ſhall as periured perſons with all ſeueritie be puniſhed: and if anie ſouldier or ſouldiers ſhall offend in anie manner of thing that doth belong and apperteine to the dutie of a ſouldier, whereof there is no mention made in theſe articles, ſuch an offender ſhall bee puniſhed at the diſcretion of the chiefe Captaine.

These Articles muſt be openlie read in the preſence of the chiefe Captaines by the notarie or ſcribe of the court, & after that it is read, the oth ſhall be miniſtred vnto euerie man by the prefor in this wiſe, or the like wordes, to the ſame end and purpoſe, ſpeaking vnto the whole companie, and ſaieng. My brethren and friends that are heere preſent, ye haue heare heard the articles of the Queene our ſoueraigne, conteining the chiefe & principal points of our rights and lawes of the field, and of the oth, and the manner thereof, which euerie ſouldier ought to take. All you therefore that doe meane faithfullie and valiantlie to obſerue, mainteine, fulfill, confirme, & keepe the aforeſaid articles: let him heere now, either openlie refuſe to be a ſouldier, or with me holde vp his finger and ſaie after me.

ALL theſe Articles which haue bene openlie read vnto vs, we holde and allow as ſacred & good, and thoſe will we trulie and ſtoutlie confirme, fulfill, mainteine, and keepe, ſo helpe vs God and his diuine word, Amen.

These Articles with others, which for tediousneſſe I omit, would be publiſhed, ſome vpon paine of death, ſome greater, and ſome with leſſer puniſhment, to euerie one that doth offend, without anie remiſſion or forgiueneſſe, or regard of bloud, degrée, kindred, or friendſhippe, ſpeciallie at the beginning to lie in campe, whereby the armie maie the better be ſet in good order, and to make it fearefull of God, of iuſtice, and of the Generall, with loue and feare.

The execution héereof onelie apperteineth to the Maiſter of the Campe, for the hearing, ordering, & dertermining of cauſes of iuſtice vnder the Generall, as the Liuetenant of a citie or towne, deputie for the Prince.

For the Maiſter of the campe is the chiefe of the orders, who hath place in the field in manie things, as principall next to the Generall, who hath the chiefe gouernement in pitching the Campe, and diſlodging: brieflie, from the Generall downeward, it is the greateſt charge and burden that is in the armie, and therefore it is requiſite, that he haue good knowledge and remembraunce of all the orders whereby the warres is to be gouerned, and that he be of good practiſe and experience.

But ſuch caſes as are capitall and of great importance, ſhould be heard & determined by the generall & his Iudges, it ſuffiſeth that God is the knower & determiner, & next vnto him his miniſters on earth, who failing to doe iuſtice, either for zeale, loue, or hatred, ſhall yéeld account therof before ẏ diuine Iudge, & this law cannot be auoided by vs, but we ſhalbe cited & called by way of appeal.

How Captaines according to their worthineſſe are preferred to great charge.

Some Enſignes haue in times paſt ben accompanied with one hundred, ſome with two, ſome with thrée, ſome with foure, ſome with fiue hundred men, according to the worthineſſe and experience of Captaines, of which all were not throughlie expert at the firſt, the better to traine, exerciſe, and order ſuch numbers to ſeruice apperteining. Heere followe certeine particular practiſes in proportion by letters, ſignifieng men, from one hundred, vnto fiue hundred, in quadrant or two-folde battaile, to the greateſt ſtrength for defence of enimies, ſhewing euerie weapon particularlie in their place and order, to march anie waies to ſeruice conuenient, or els to keepe the ground of aduauntage, as winde, hill, and Sunne will permitte, in which conſiſteth great profit.

Certeine words to be vſed of the Captaine, in time of training.

At ſuch times as the Captaine or anie other officer determine to exerciſe their companie to traine them, they muſt caſt them into a Ring, or ſuch like neceſſarie, and to vſe theſe wordes vnto the ſouldiers, ſaieng, as after followeth. My louing friends and fellowes, we be gathered together, beeing alſo appointed to ſerue God and our Prince, and to defend our countrie to the death, and for that none through ignoraunce ſhall periſh or runne in daunger of the lawes of the field, ye ſhall from time to time by me or the officers of my band, be inſtructed by words or deeds in ſuch pointes as to our calling and the neceſſitie of ſeruice ſhall require, the which you muſt diligentlie obſerue and followe, though ſuch to you manie times ſeeme both daungerous and painfull. Alſo if anie of you my fellowes ſhall finde an occaſion conuenient to declare to me his minde and opinion in anie thing, touching ſeruice, I will diligentlie heare, and gratifie the partie the double value thereof, and God willing I will vſe equitie and iuſtice with the ſame. Alſo regard, that all ſouldiers knowe and obeie their officers in their place, according to their calling.

Heere are ſet foorth certeine points, to traine, exerciſe, and in order to place one hundred men, three in a ranke: alſo how to bring them into a Ring, an Eſſe, or a Snaile, verie profitable for young Souldiers.

AS before I haue ſet foorth what number of weapons appertaineth to euerie band from one hundred vnto fifteene hundred men: euen ſo to march three in ranke, three and thirtie rankes containe one hundred men, ſuting your weaponens in this order following, that is, in the front or voward.25. ſhotte, next your ſhot.20.pikes, then 10.billes to gard the Enſigne, and next your billes your other twentie pikes, and then your other.25.ſhot, the which beeing thus placed, maie by your officers be brought to theſe proportions and orders as followeth, greatlie auaileable to diuers ſeruices.

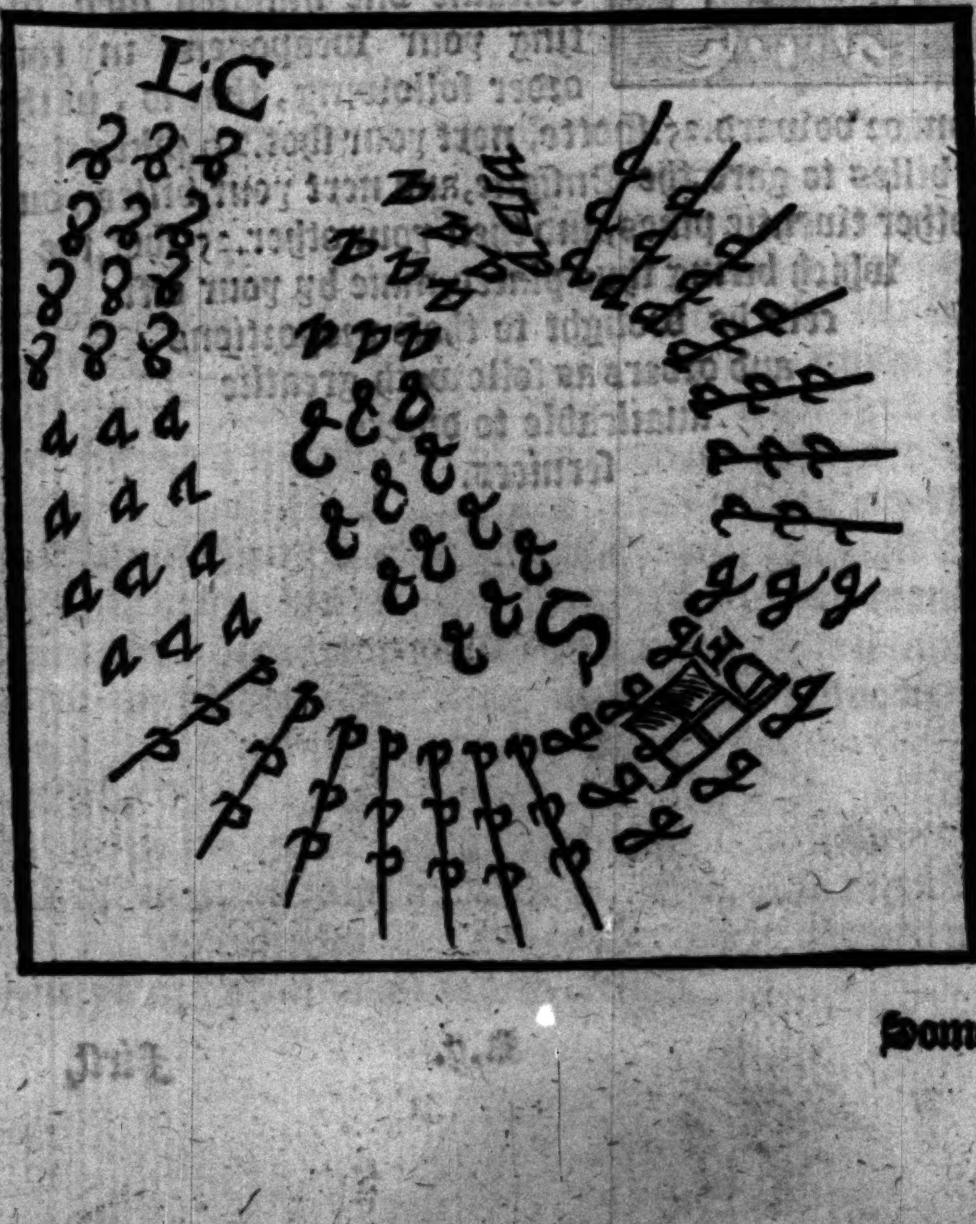
The Voward.

L.		C.
s	s	s
s	s	s
s	s	s
s	s	s
a	a	a
a	a	a
a	a	a
a	a	a
p	a	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
b	b	b
b	A	b
b	DF	b
b	b	b
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	p	p
p	a	p
a	a	a
a	a	a
a	a	a
a	a	a
s	s	s
s	s	s
s	s	s
s	s	s
s	s	s
	S.	

The rereward.

FIrſt, for that a C. is the leaſt number that a Captaine hath in charge, I will therefore begin with one hundred, the which after you haue taught to march. 3. in a ranke, right forth, you ſhall bring them in this proportion of a ring, otherwiſe called a limaſſon: And although it is not of anie force, it is neceſſarie to traine the vnperfect, alſo by bringing them in cloſe compaſſe together, they maie better heare and vnderſtand anie precepts touching their charge ſpoken by the Captaine, or anie other officers as oft as is meete. This is not of force, bicauſe the Enſigne lieth open to the enimies, without gard of pikes.

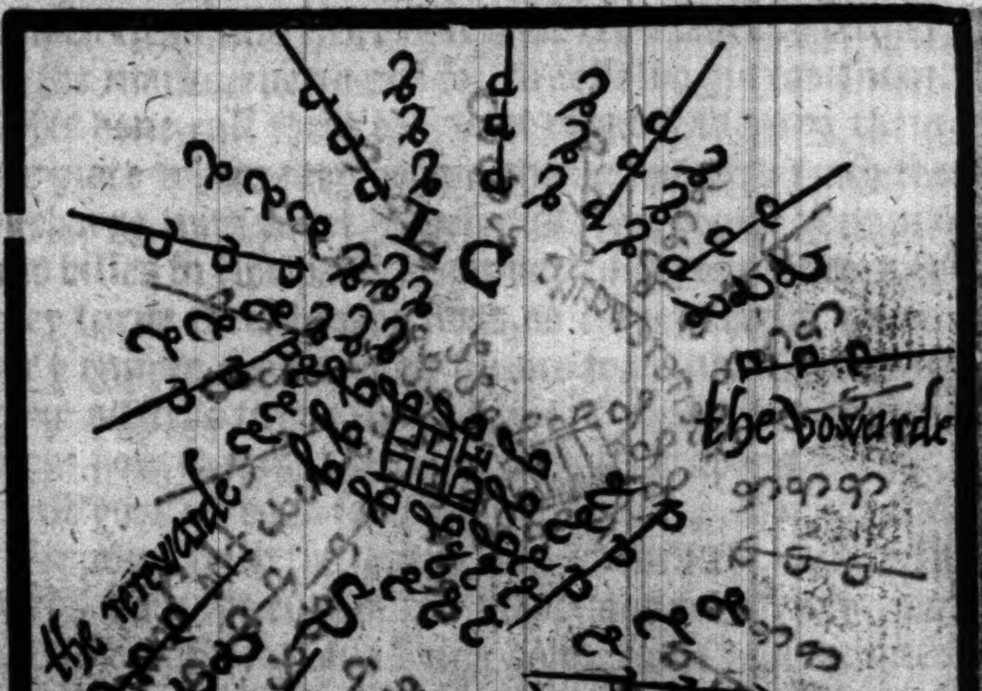
A Ring.



Some

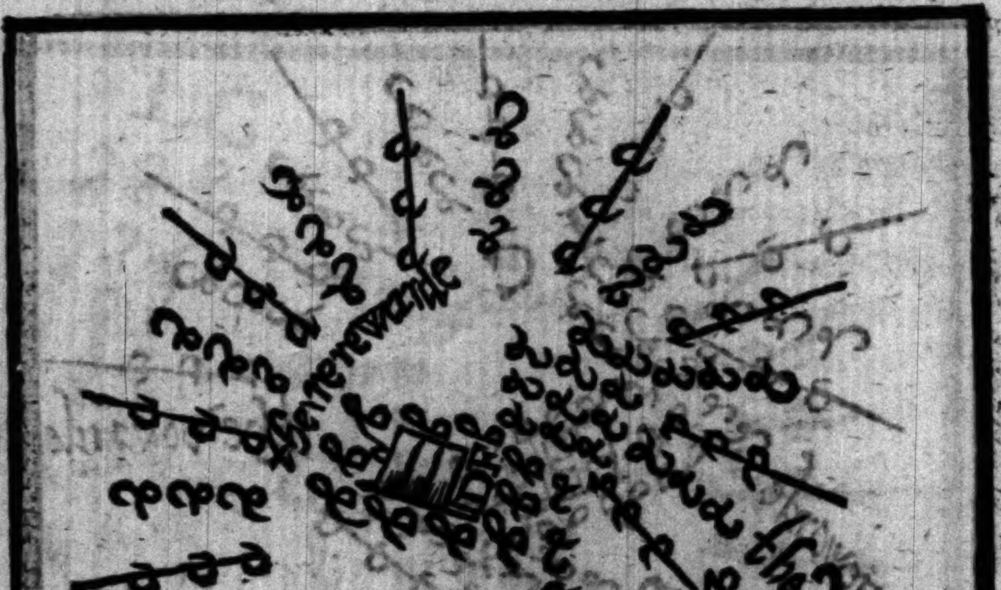
SOmetimes vpon good occaſion you ſhall bring your pikes in order of an eſſe, your billes placed in the midſt with the Enſigne, whereby it may be enuironed with pikes for defence of horſe, your ſhot placed betwéene euerie ranke of pikes, ſo that they may ſerue to the ſkirmiſh either reſcuing other within gard, the which retiring into the void place, the pikes couched euerie waie for defence, the ouerplus of ſhot with the Captaine and Liuetenaunt with other officers to be placed in the midſt of the Eſſe, with the Enſigne.

An Eſſe.



Sometimes upon the ſodaine, bring them into this order of a D, otherwiſe called a Snaile. Place your billes and Enſigne, in the rerewarde of your pikes, and caſt your ſelfe round, ſo that you maie enuiron your enſigne, place your ranke of pikes, the ſhot betwixt euerie Captaine, Lieutenant, and other officers with the ouerplus of ſhot to be placed within the weapons. This is a ſtrength at néede, but in this order they cannot march or retire.

A D, or, a Snaile.



How to traine your men and bring them to the vſe of their weapons.

After that you haue taught your company to march 3. in a ranke right forth: likewiſe to kéepe their order in limitation or ring, you ſhall commaund your officers to teach thē how to vſe their weapons. Firſt deuide your ſhot from your pikes & bills: cauſing a mark to be ſet vpon yͤ water, whereby you ſhal the better perceiue where the pellet falleth. Then cauſe your drum to goe before, and your ſhot to follow ſingle, teaching them how to hold their péeces, and to put powder into the pan, the match into the cocke, the better to bolden them, and thoſe that haue experience to diſcharge at the marke, euerie one for to followe his lodeſman. This done, caſt them all about round, and bring them to the place where they began, then afterward teach them to charge with pellet. Then muſt you deuide your pikes and billes in two parts, commaunding your officers, that they turne their broade ſides, as if they ſhould encounter yͤ enimie, cauſing your drums to ſound. Then charge your officers to goe in the front of your pikes, to ſhowe them how that they ſhould vſe their weapons, as firſt, to cauſe your pikes to ſarie cloſe together, then to traile their pikes with the ſharpe ende toward the enimie, two yards from the ende of the blade, and to offer the puſh one at an other. This being done, cauſe your drums to ſound the retrait, that is, to retire with your faces vpon the enimie. Then muſt you teach them to warde with their pikes, when the puſh is offered againſt them, alſo to couch and croſſe, for defence of horſe: likewiſe to aduaunce, as héereafter ſhall more plainlie appeare.

¶ *Heere beginne certaine orders* and practiſes to traine or place an hundred men.

The firſt. This ſhoweth how the hundred men before mentioned caſt in a ring may march thrée in a ranke, yͤ which may be brought vnto theſe proportions of ſtrength following.

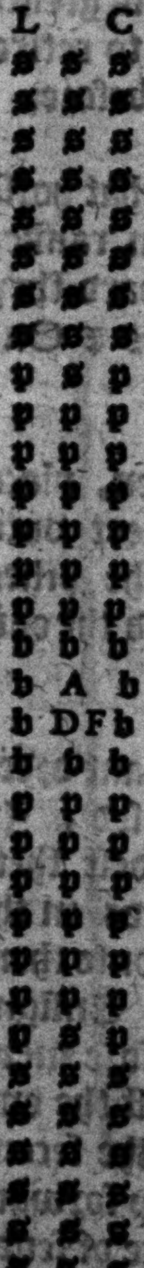
The ſecond. Sometimes marching in the raie aforeſaid you ſhall deuide the ſame into thrée parts by . 11. rankes in each part, deuiding your ſhot into foure parts, and your pikes into foure parts alſo, placing your billes to gard the Enſigne, ſo be they redie at the ſodaine in quadrant as appeareth.

The third Likewiſe you muſt inſtruct the ſame from 3. to march 5. in ranke, to the intent when néede ſerueth to ioyne vnto other bands. In thus marching, place halfe your ſhot before, the other in the rereward.

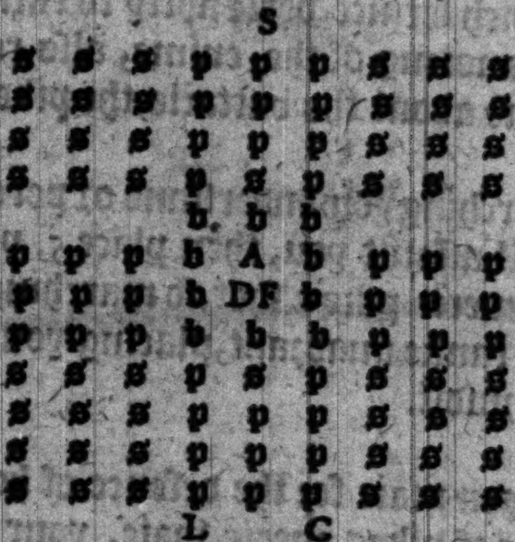
The fourth. Alſo you maie practiſe them to march 7. in ranke, placing your bils in the rereward, with your Enſigne, the which maketh a iuſt quadrant, placing your ſhotte in the wings and rereward, as appeareth.

The firſt.

The Voward.



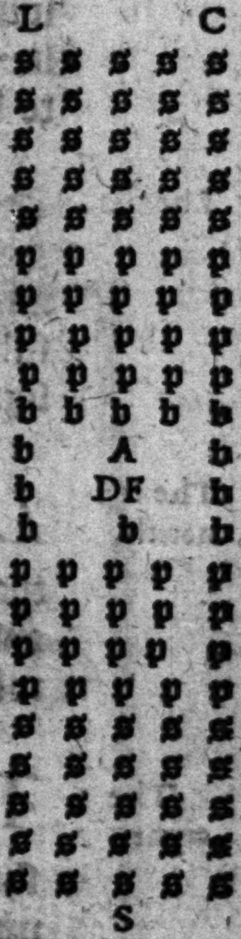
The Rerevvard.



The ſecond.

The third.

The Voward.

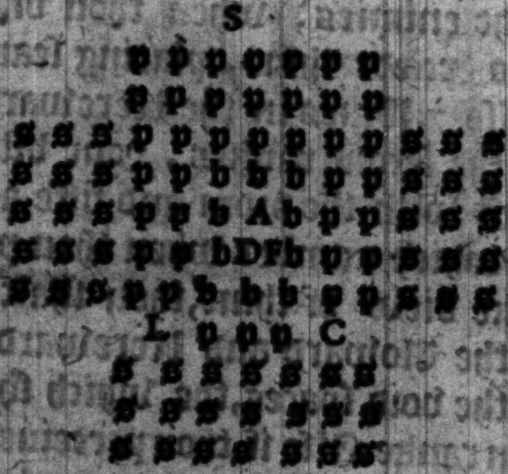


The rerevvard.

To augment from three vnto fiue.

Theſe foure containe one hundred men a peece.

The fourth.



The Rerevvard.

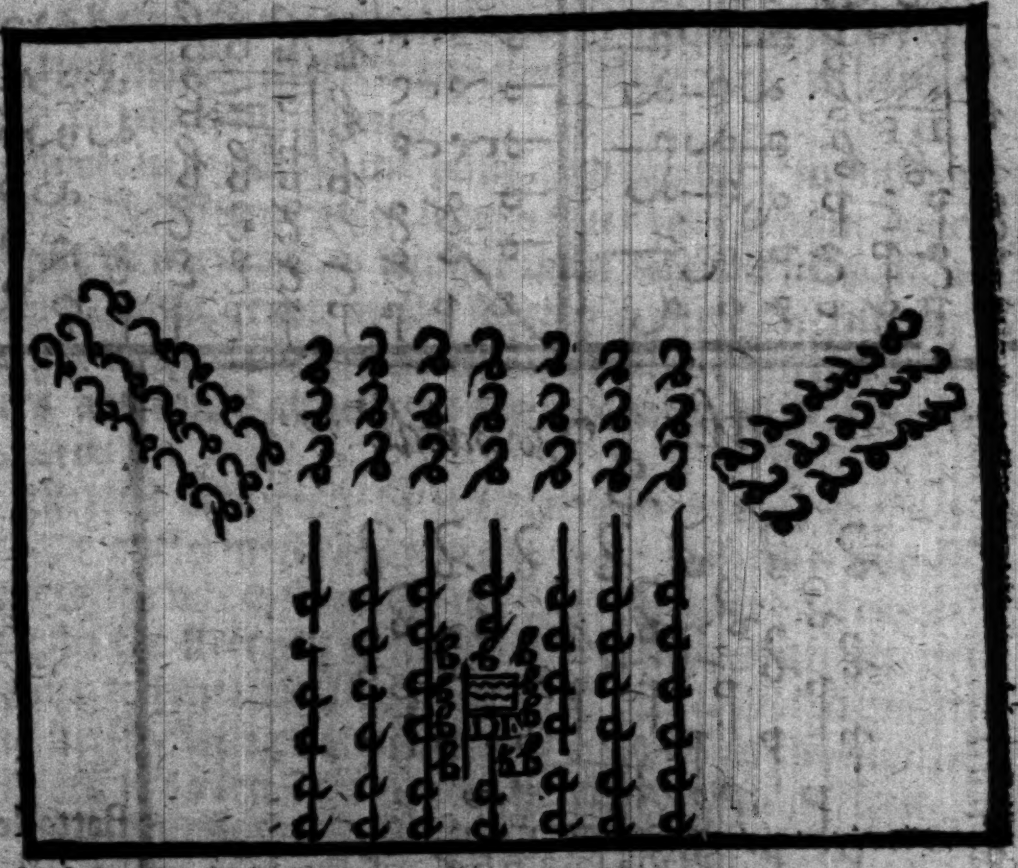
The fift. YOu maie likewiſe by placing 7. in ranke the which is the greateſt force that a hundred men maie be brought into, place 21. ſhot in the front and 15. in each wing, the which ſeruice verie aptly to ſkirmiſh, is greatlie vnto the anoieng of the enime, alſo readie to retire to ſerue round about the battaile, the pikes as before.

The ſixt. IF in marching you vnderſtand or perceiue that horſmen will aſſault you, then place 5. pikes in ranke, and betwit euerie pike a ſhot, ſo marching forward, they fall to be 10. ranke quadrant, placing your billes & Enſigne in the midſt.

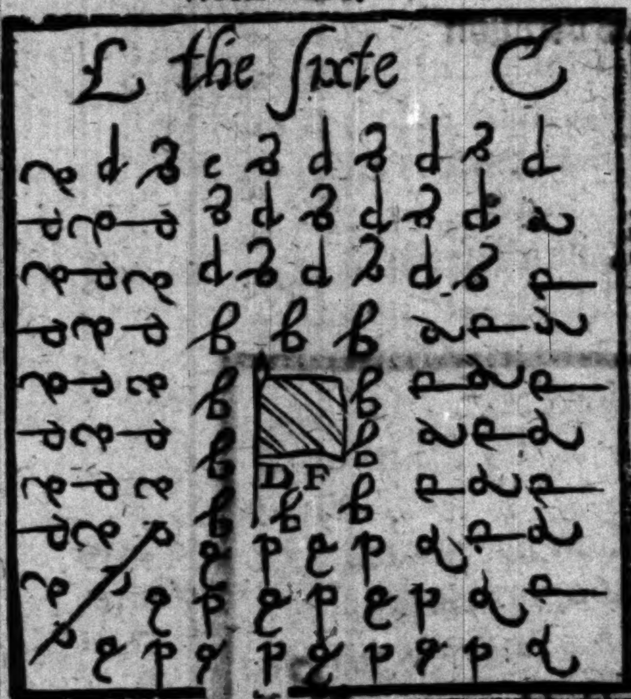
The ſeauenth. LIkewiſe you maie for the defence of horſemen, place 10. rankes of pikes euerie waie, your ſhot next vnto them, your billes and Enſigne in the midſt, the pikes endes couched on the ground the better to defend the enimie.

The eight. THis proportion ſheweth the march or quadrant order at large of a C. men, verie neceſſarie to be vſed. In ſhowe to the enimies, when thou vnderſtandeſt their numbers to excéede thine, placing ſeauen pikes in the Voward, alſo 7. Pikes in the Rereward, next vnto them 6. pikes in the ſecond rankes, your billes and Enſigne in the midſt with the drom and fiffe as is before mentioned, the which number when thou perceiueſt the enimie, to take view of thine, thou ſhalt cauſe the ſecond rankes of the Voward and Rereward to ſtep forward to furniſh the void ſpaces, the which ſhall make of ſeuen thirtéene in ranke. Alſo if thou perceiueſt the enimie pretending to encoũter thée, hauing no place of refuge, ſhalt cauſe the rankes that ſtepped forward to retire to their places, and to ſarrie cloſe together, remouing out of the ſecond rankes into the wings the bils, to ſtep forwards in their places, will be ſeuen euerie waie quadrant, as in the order before is mentioned, your ſhot to be placed in the Voward and Rereward, maie ſkirmiſh and retire as occaſion ſerueth.

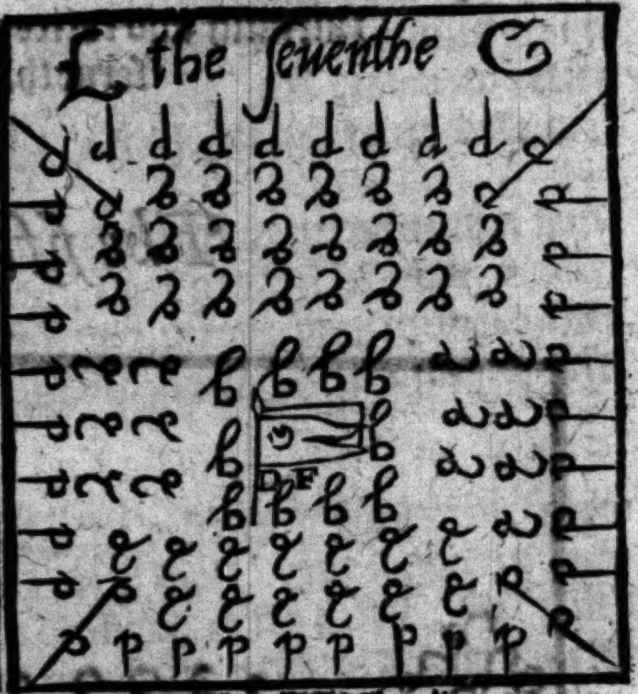
The fift.



A quadrant mixed with ſhot.


L the ſixte C
D F

A quadrant defending the ſhot.


L the ſeuenthe C
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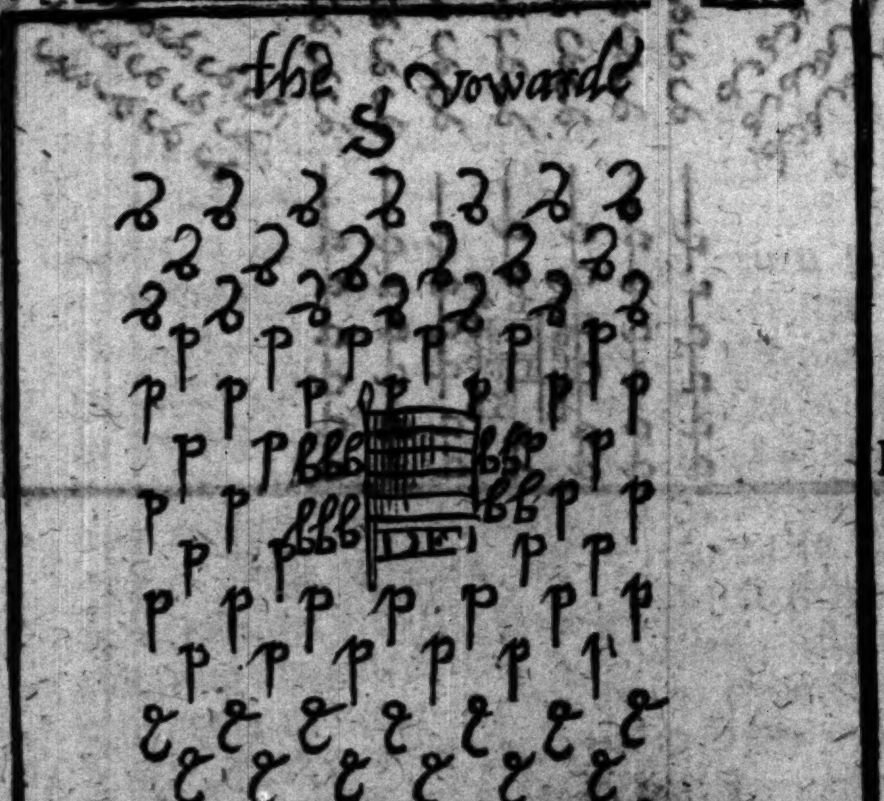

the vowarde
S
D F
L the rerewarde C

The eight Battaile.

The March at large.

Certaine

Certaine practiſes for them that haue charge of two hundred men to ſeruice conuenient.

The firſt.

FIrſt marching fiue in ranke. 40. rankes conteine two hundred men ſueting their weapons as before: maie be brought to theſe orders following, to diuerſe intents auaileable, although the ſame for a time ſéeme painfull, and although archers bée not as héeretofore they haue bene, yet it is good to ſhowe you, that hauing archers you muſt place them as afterward to you is mentioned.

The ſecond.

SOmetimes diuide the pikes and the bils into thrée parts, by fiftéene ranks, ſeauen to a ranke, placing your enſigne in the midſt, ſo ioining them together maketh a herſe battaile, readie at the ſodeine againſt the enimie, placing fortie Caliuers in the voward, and twentie archers and ten Caliuers in the rereward with thirtie archers.

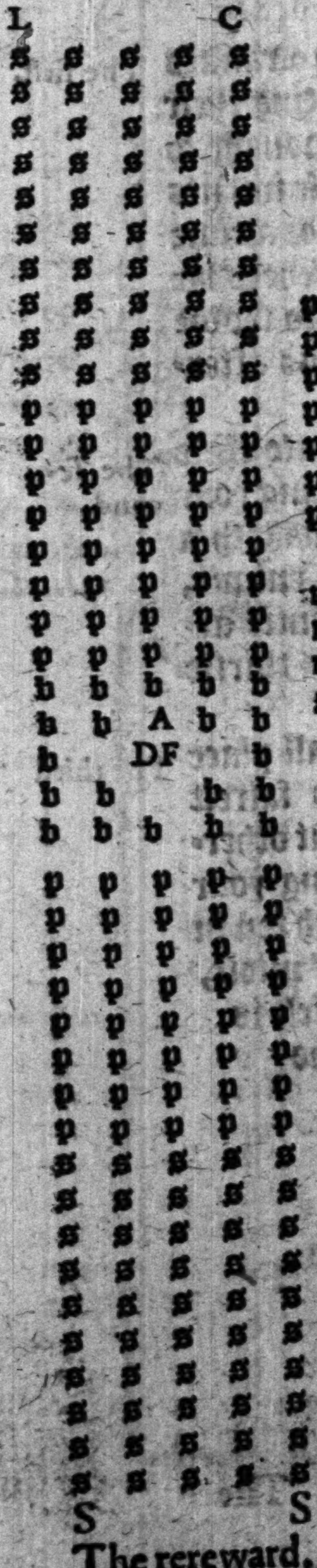
The third

LIkewiſe according to your ground you ſhall place your outtermoſt rankes with your beſt and faireſt corſlets, the which ſerue not onelie to the ſhow, but otherwiſe for the ſtrength of the battaile, commaunding your officers to place ten in a ranke, the reſt to march ten in a ranke, likewiſe your billes and enſigne in the midſt, falleth to be ten euerie waie quadrant, the which is a iuſt hundred, your Caliuers placed in the voward and rereward, and your archers in the flankes, which is a iuſt hundred alſo.

(.:.)

The first.

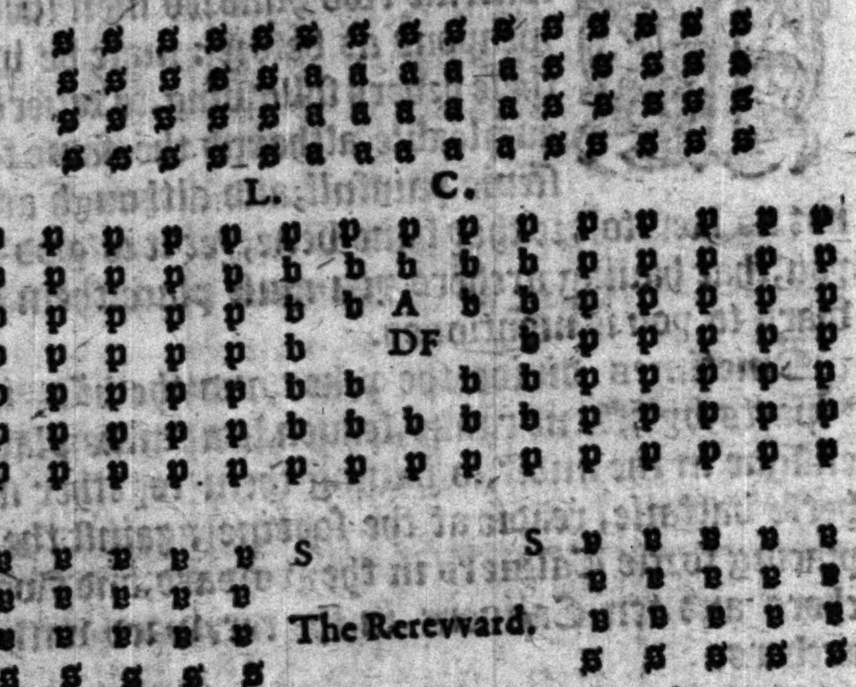
The Voward.



The rereward.

The ſecond.

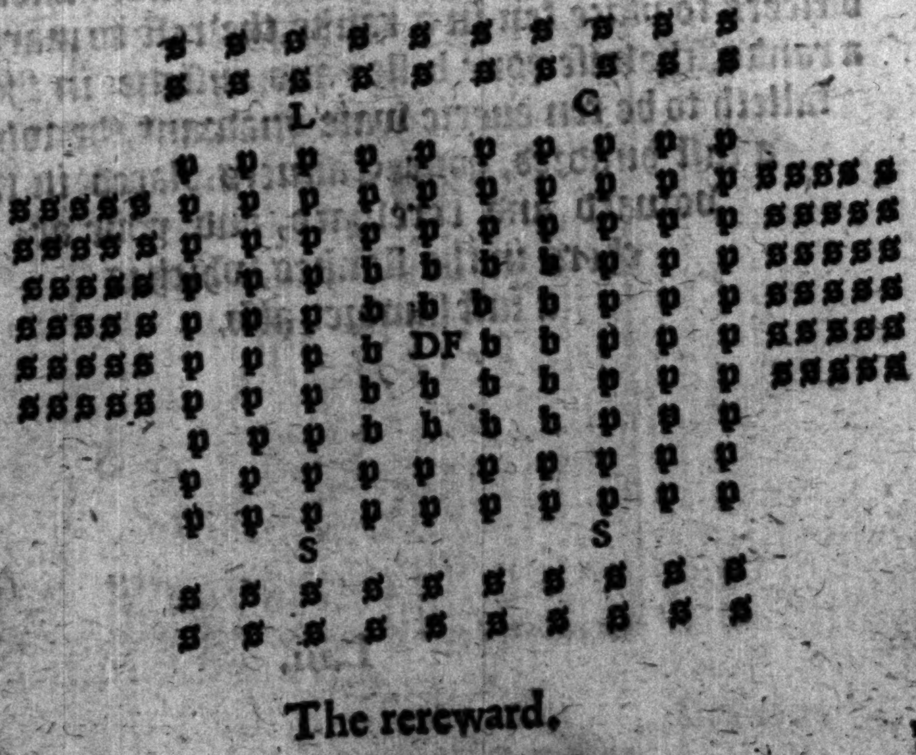
The Voward.



The Rerevvard.

The third.

The Voward.



The rereward.

Orders of training two hundred men

The fourth.

SOmetimes by commaundement of the Generall or head officers, you ſhall be commaunded to do ſome exploite by night, the which béeing lead by your guides through ſtraites, wrong grounds, woods, &c. it is néedfull that euerie pike man & bill man take holde of his lodſemans weapon, placing your ſhotte betwixt your pikes and your Enſigne in the midſt, your pikes to march fiue in ranke, ſixtéene ranks is iuſt eightie pikes beſide your bils, the ouerplus of your ſhotte to be placed in the rereward.

The fift.

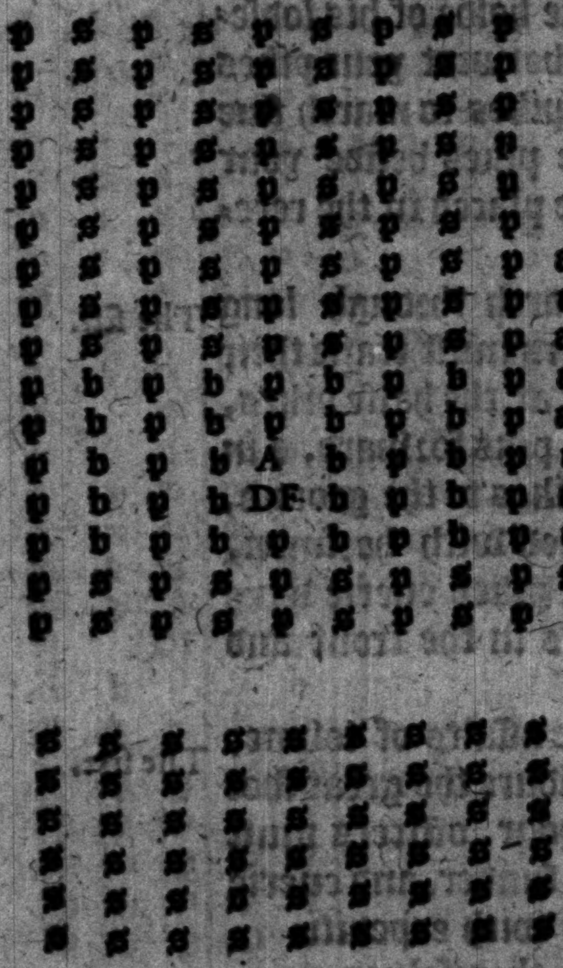
SOmetimes occaſion ſerueth to march through long brome, corne, or ferne, ſo that ſouldiers muſt traile their pikes from the ground cloſe together at the halfe pikes, in the voward the ſharpe ends of the piks forward, & in the rereward the ſharpe ends of the pikes to the ground, who maie of the ſodeine béeing aſſailed with horſmen, muſt preſentlie aduance & couch their pikes euerie waie for defence of the horſe, your Caliuers in the front and rereward, the archers in the flanks.

The ſixt.

ALſo when you ſhall be called to the aſſalts of towne, fort, or anie ſuch like, you muſt endure the great ſhot if it be not diſmounted, wherefore your officers muſt cauſe them to march a good diſtance a ſunder, and euerie man cloſe to his lodſeman, march with expedition, and manfullie emploie themſelues vnto victorie, your Caliuers in the voward, your Archers next to your pikes.

The fourth.

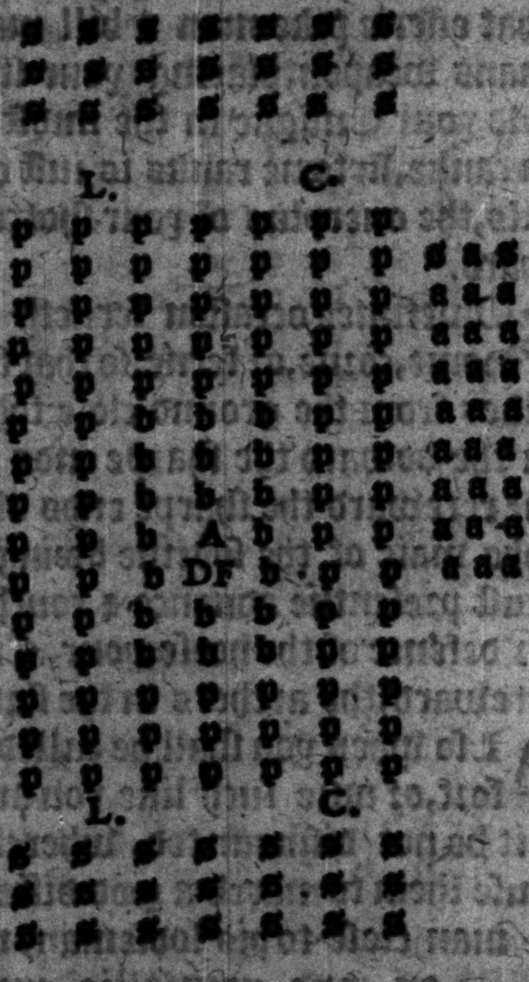
L. The voward. C.



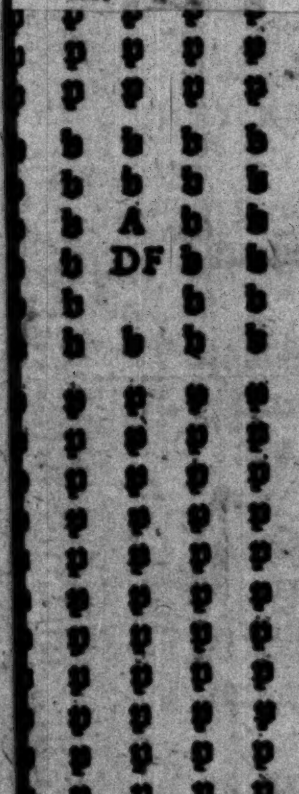
S The rereward. S

The fift.

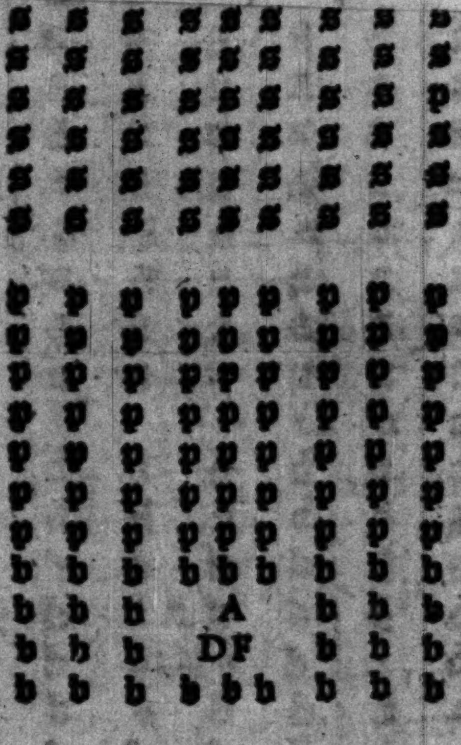
The voward.



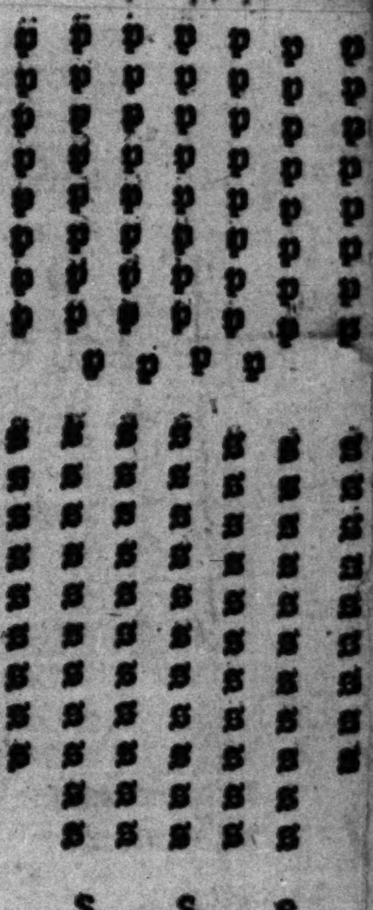
The rereward.



The Rerevvard.



The Rerevvard.

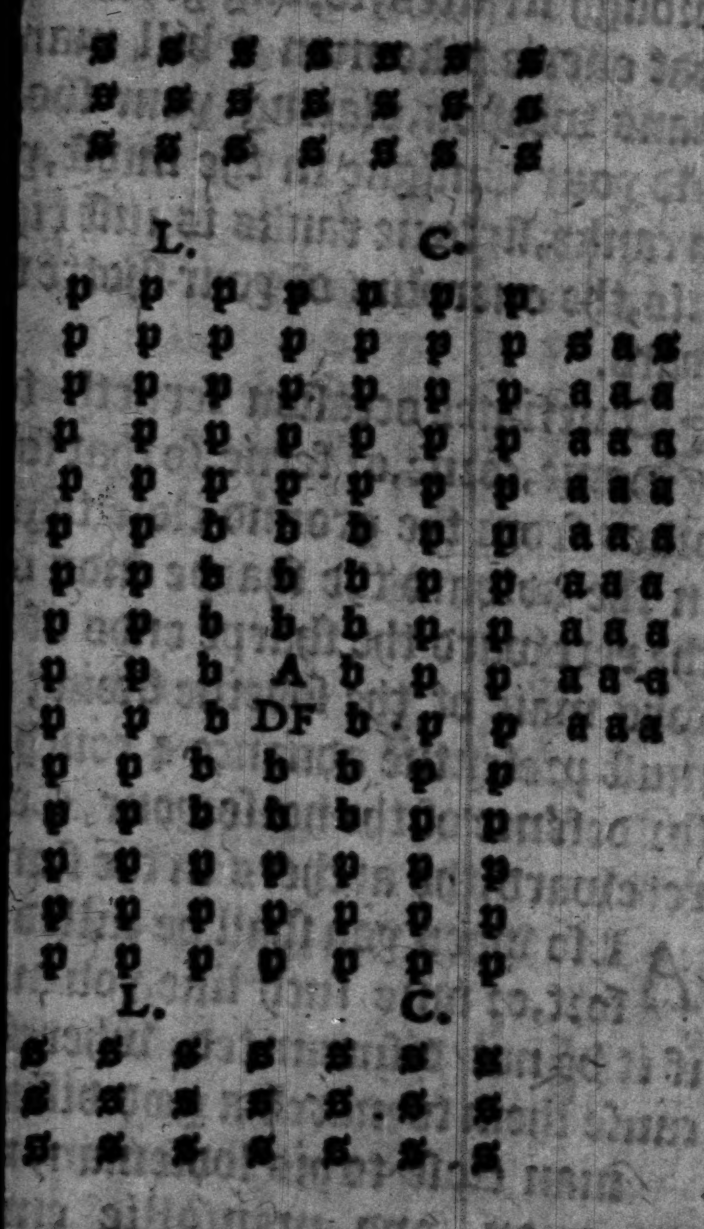


The Rerevvard.

Orders of training

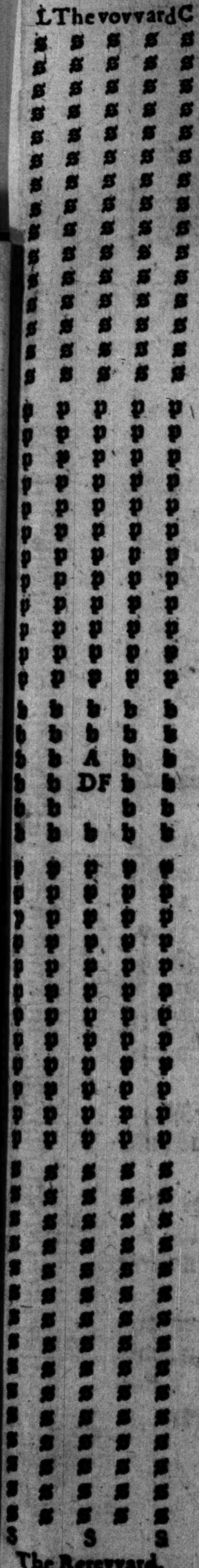
The fift.

The voward.



The rereward.

The fifth.


L
The vovvard
C
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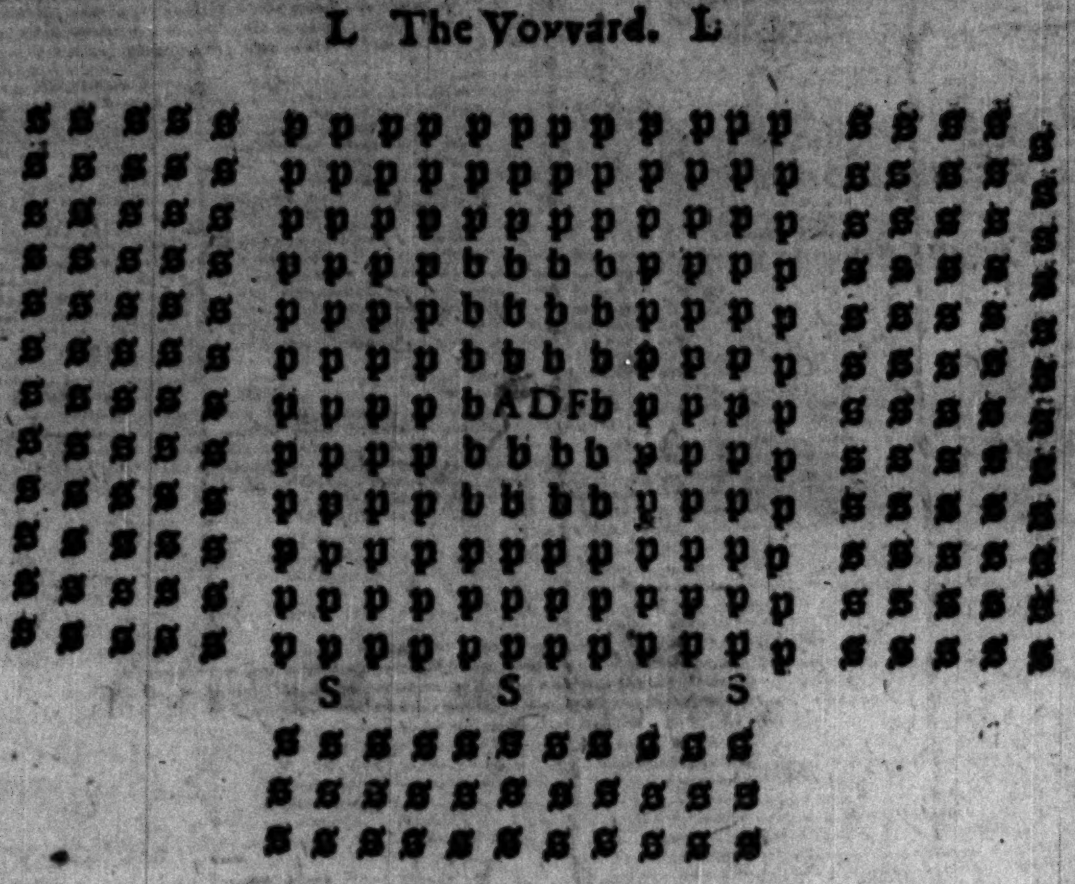
The Rerevvard.

The second.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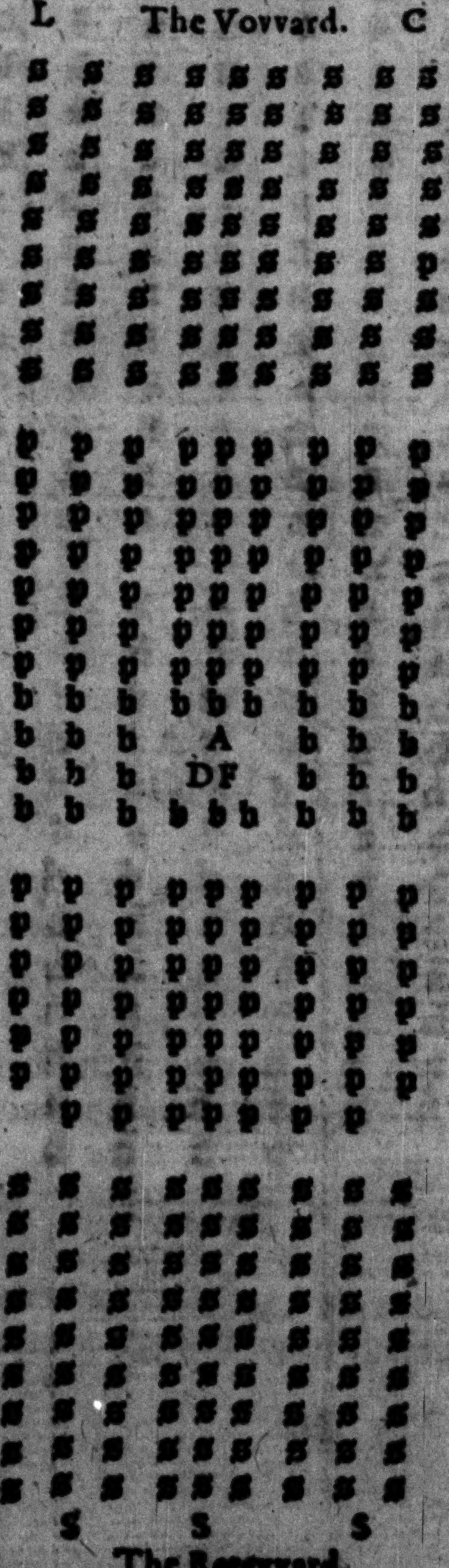
The fouth.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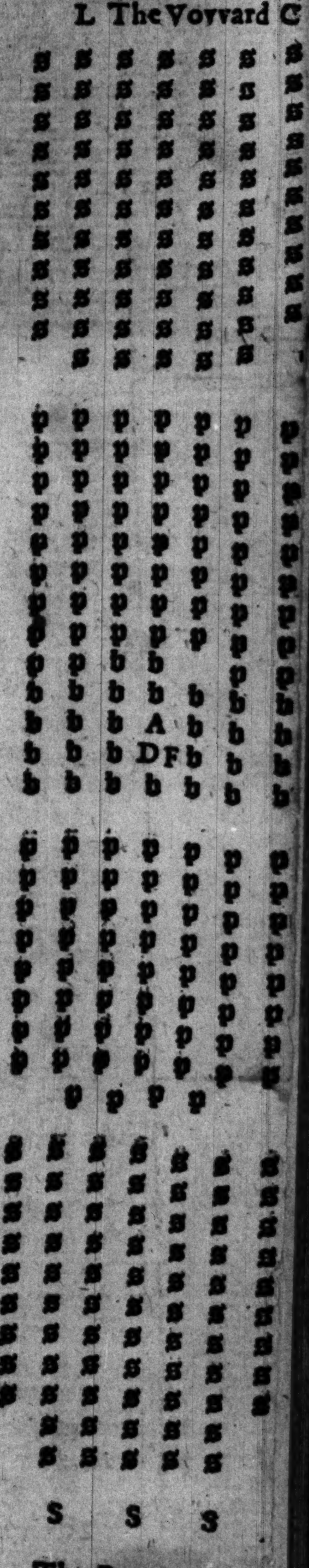
The Rerevvard.

The third.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The Rerevvard.

S.The Voward.S.

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The ſixt a a a a a a a a **Battell,**
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b b b b

Certeine points to exerciſe and traine three hundred men vnto ſeruice conuenient.

A Captaine hauing charge of 300. men that be expert in ſeruice, may oft times victoriouſly accompliſh exploits & points of ſeruice to them cõmitted, which great numbers vnperfect maie not attaine vnto. The better to inſtruct the ſame, heere follow certeine orders & ſtrengths in araie, which practiſed in time conuenient, maie bring perfection of ſeruice at neede.

The firſt Sometime placing ſuch numbers by 5. in ranke, maie be brought to diuerſe pointes of ſeruice conuenient, 60 ranks conteine. 300. men. fiue in ranke.

To bring this number into a quadrant proportion, you The ſecond. muſt diuide your long weapons into three parts, placing foure in ranke, your bils and enſigne in the midſt, & ioyned cloſe together fal out to be. 12. quadrant euerie way, your ſhot placed in the wings readie to ſkirmiſh, in the bodie of your battell are fiue ſcore pikes, thirtie bills & in the wings, ſeuen ſcore and ten ſhot, in the rerewarde thirtie ſhot. thus is this number at the ſodeine brought to ſtrength againſt the enimie.

Sometime augment your ranks from 5. to 7. ſo 44 The third. ranks conteine 308. men, which are to be ioyned vnto other numbers, and to be brought to force.

The iiii. Sometime from 7. to. 9. in ranke the long weapons of the ſame contein 18. ranks, your ſhotte placed in the voward and rereward as the ground maie ſerue, is a herſe or broade ſquare.

By theſe exerciſes of augmenting ranks as do appeare, ſouldiers maie be brought to perfection of order in aray, and by the ſame be brought in quadrant or herſe battels, according as numbers and ground will ſerue.

Heere followeth the fift and ſixt order of training.300.men.

The

Sometimes the Captaines with their bands aforeſaid, be appointed to ſome exploits with ſuch ſilence that drummes ſound not, nor clap weapons, neither vſe anie noiſe vntill they haue recouered the place conuenient for their enterpriſes, alſo ſomtimes the officers in the rereward ſendeth a word paſſing from man to man vntil it come to ẏ vow-ard, from one ranke vnto an other which maye be ſaid (Sarre aduãce) or ſuch like, appointing two or three rãks of gentlemen ſkilfull ſouldiers to leade ẏ voward, who knowing the encounter to ioyne, that waie by order of the officers, the ſhot doth iſſue to ſkirmiſh betwixt the leders aforeſayd. The battaile maie ioyne cloſe together if occaſion requireth, alſo the reſt of the ſhotte may wade through to helpe the voward.

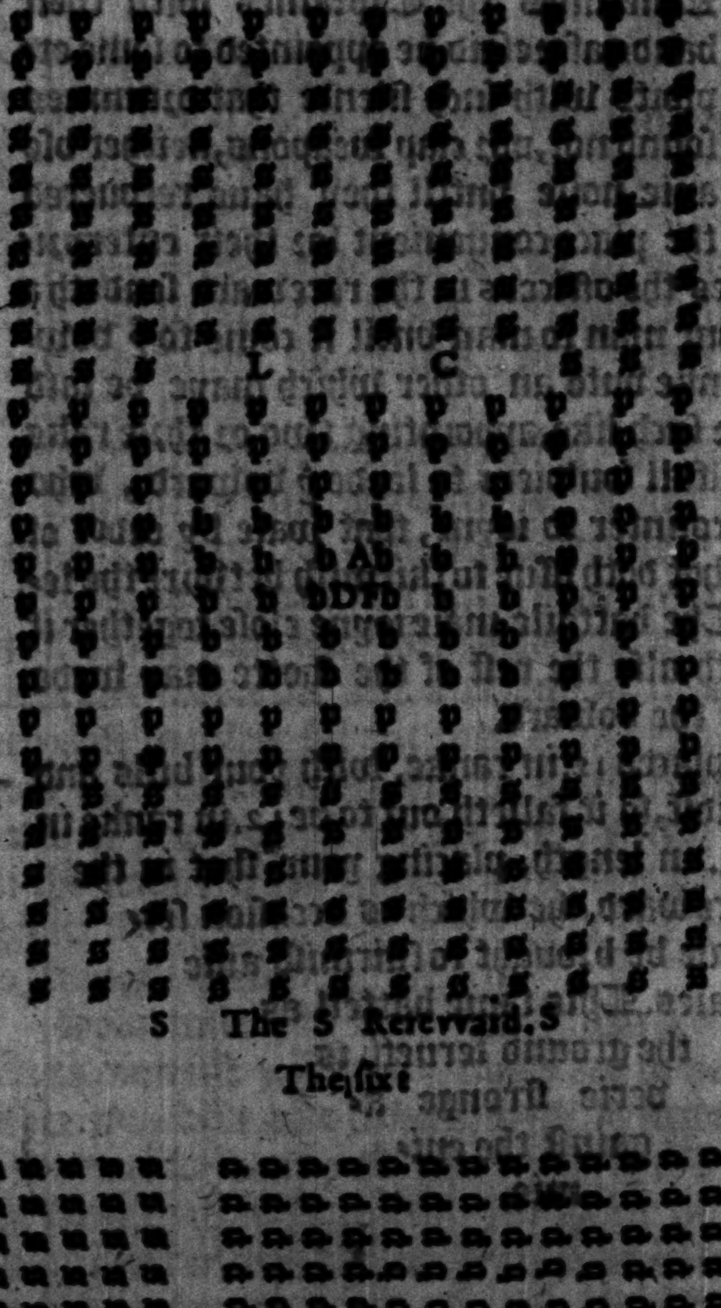
The ſixt.

As before is placed 12. in ranke, with your bills and enſigne in the midſt, ſo it falleth out to be 12. in ranke in breadth, and 13. in length, placing your ſhot in the front and rereward, the which as occaſion ſerueth, maie be brought to ſkirmiſh anie waies. This ſame battell as the ground ſerueth is verie ſtronge againſt the enimie.

The fift.

Orders of training three hundred men.

The Voward.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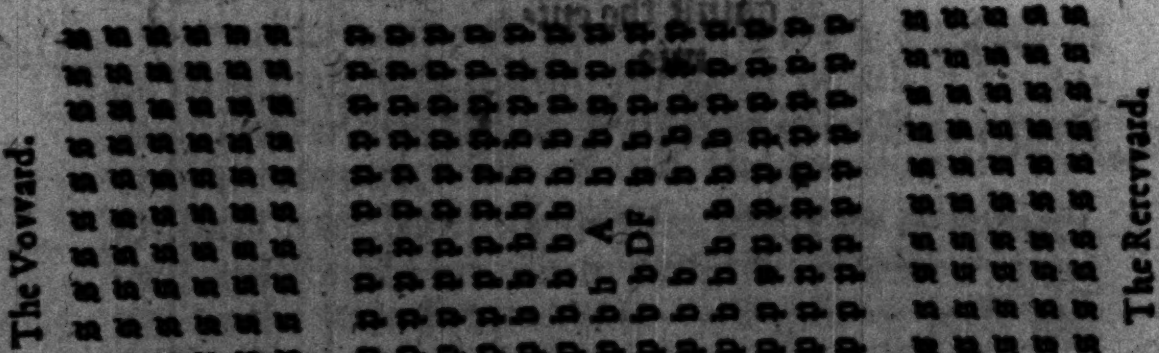
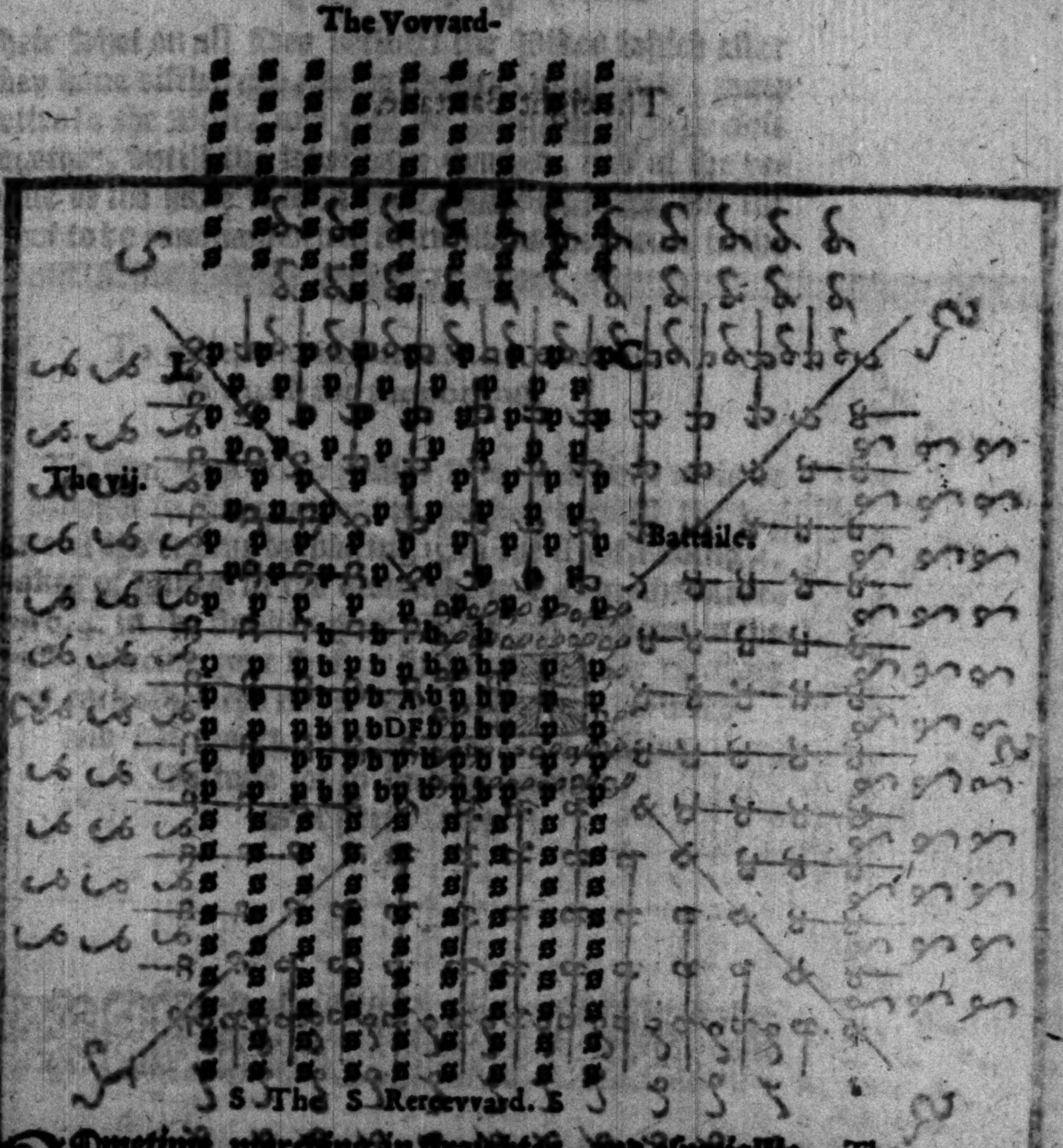
The S Rerevvard. S

The ſixt

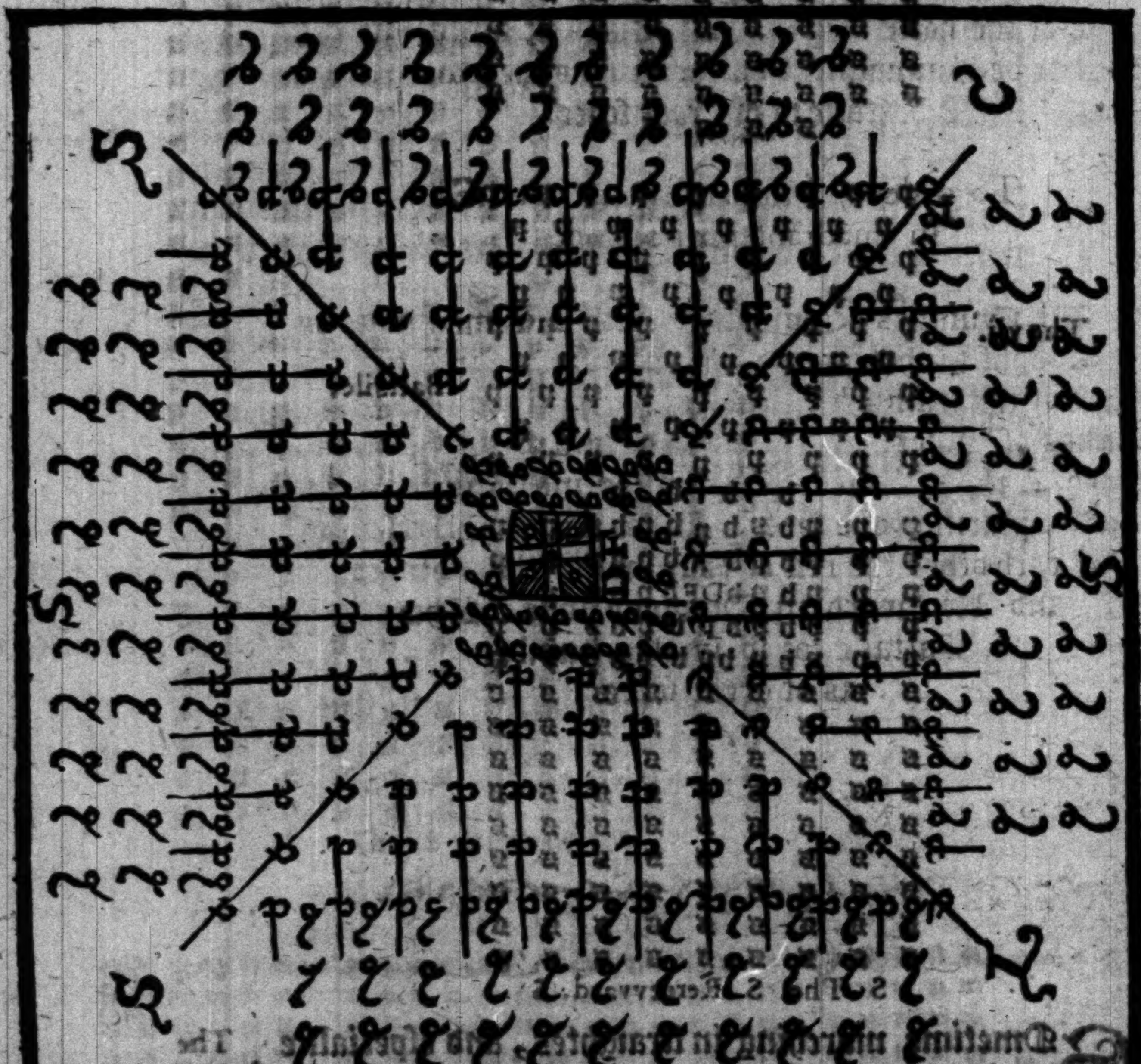

The Vovvard.
A
DF
The Rerevvard.


The Vovvard-
T
L
C
The vij.
Battaile.
A
D F
S The S Rereevvard. S

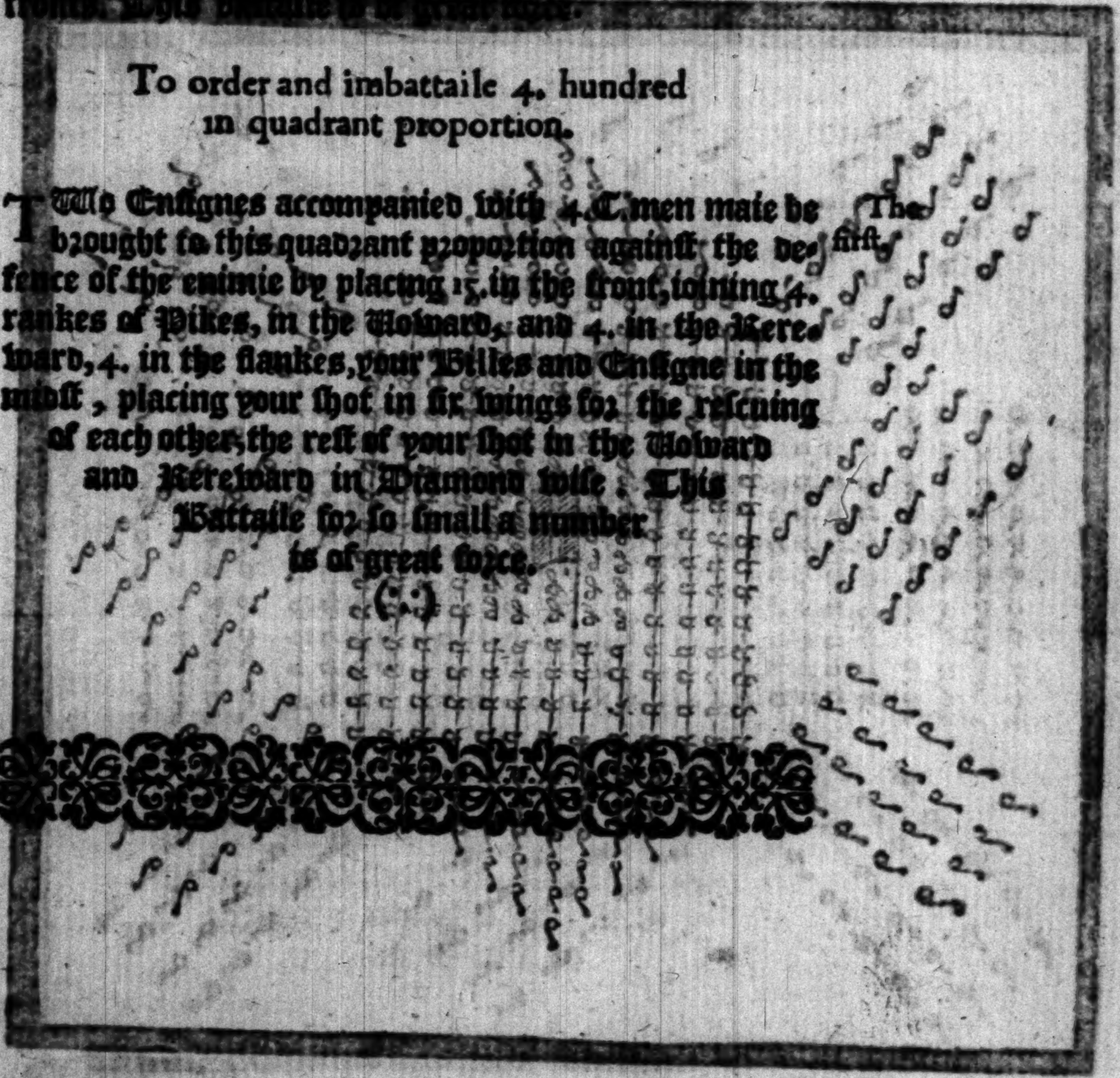
SOmetime marching in ſtraightes, and eſpecially hauing ſome [illegible] in the Rereward for the ſafetie of the Enſigne, you maie ſend certaine rankes of Pikes vnto the Front towards the enimie, which ſhall wade through to ſtrengthen the battaile, placing the one halfe of your ſhot to the ſkirmiſh in the Front, the other halfe in the Rerewarde.

The ſeuenth

The eight Battaile.



The.viij. Sometime hauing ſcope of grounde, ſtanding in doubt of horſemen cauſe the numbers to march.12. in a ranke at large, a good diſtance aſunder, and ſo to ſtand ſtill, euerie man towards their quarters, placing their Shot on all ſides betwixt the Pikes which after they haue diſcharged, being charged with horſe, maie retire to the Billes, and your outward fronts ſerue cloſe together, vntill the Shot haue charged, and at the repulſe of the horſe to open your Pikes at large, and the Shot to be commaunded to ſkirmiſh as they were in the fronts. This battaile is of great force.



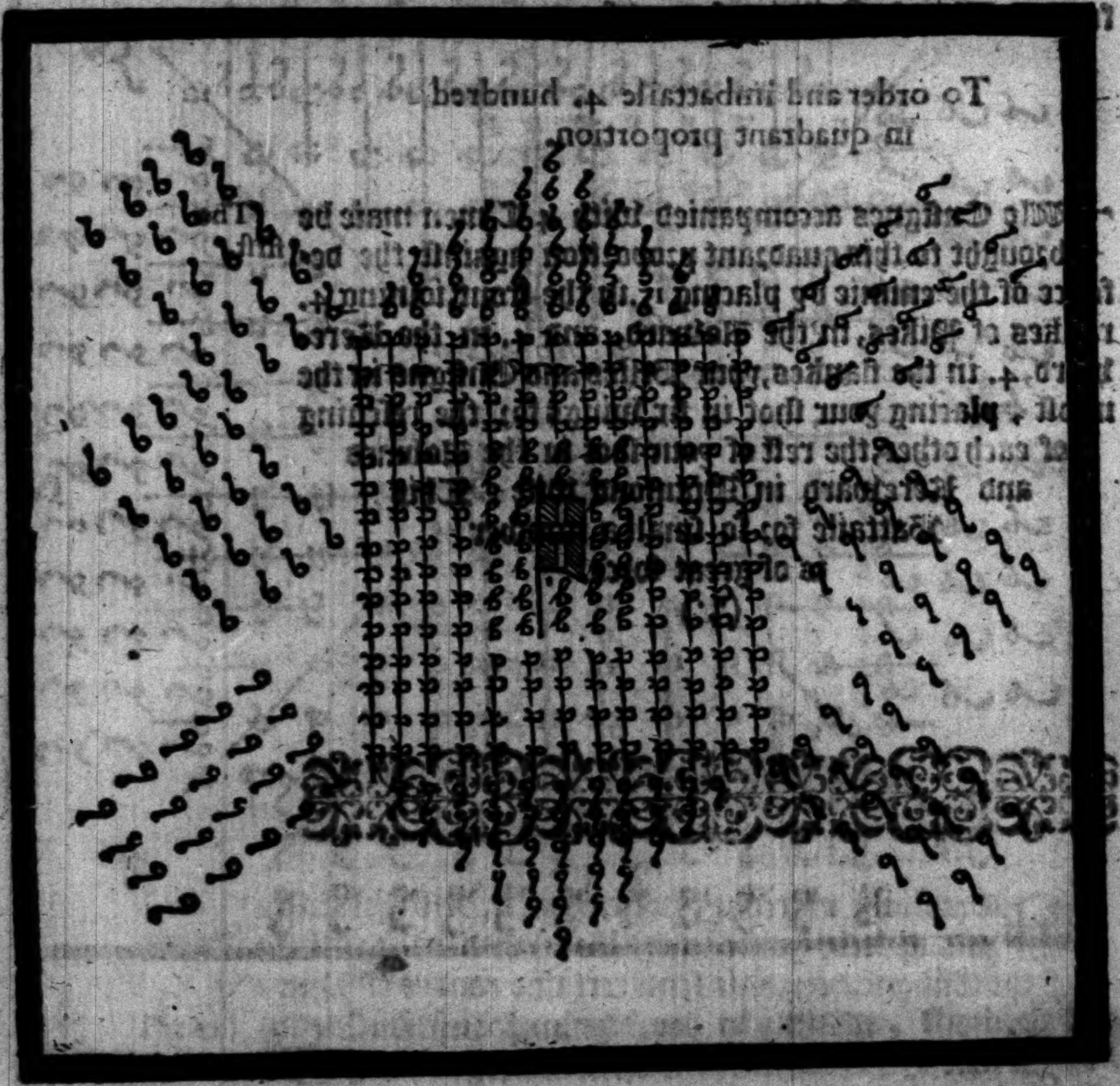
To order and imbattaile 4. hundred in quadrant proportion.

TWo Enſignes accompanied with 4. C. men maie be brought to this quadrant proportion againſt the defence of the enimie by placing 15. in the front, ioining 4. rankes of Pikes, in the Voward, and 4. in the Rereward, 4. in the flankes, your Billes and Enſigne in the midſt, placing your ſhot in ſix wings for the reſcuing of each other, the reſt of your ſhot in the Voward and Rereward in Diamond wiſe. This Battaile for ſo ſmall a number is of great force.

(∴)

To order and imbattaile 4. hundred in quadrant proportion.

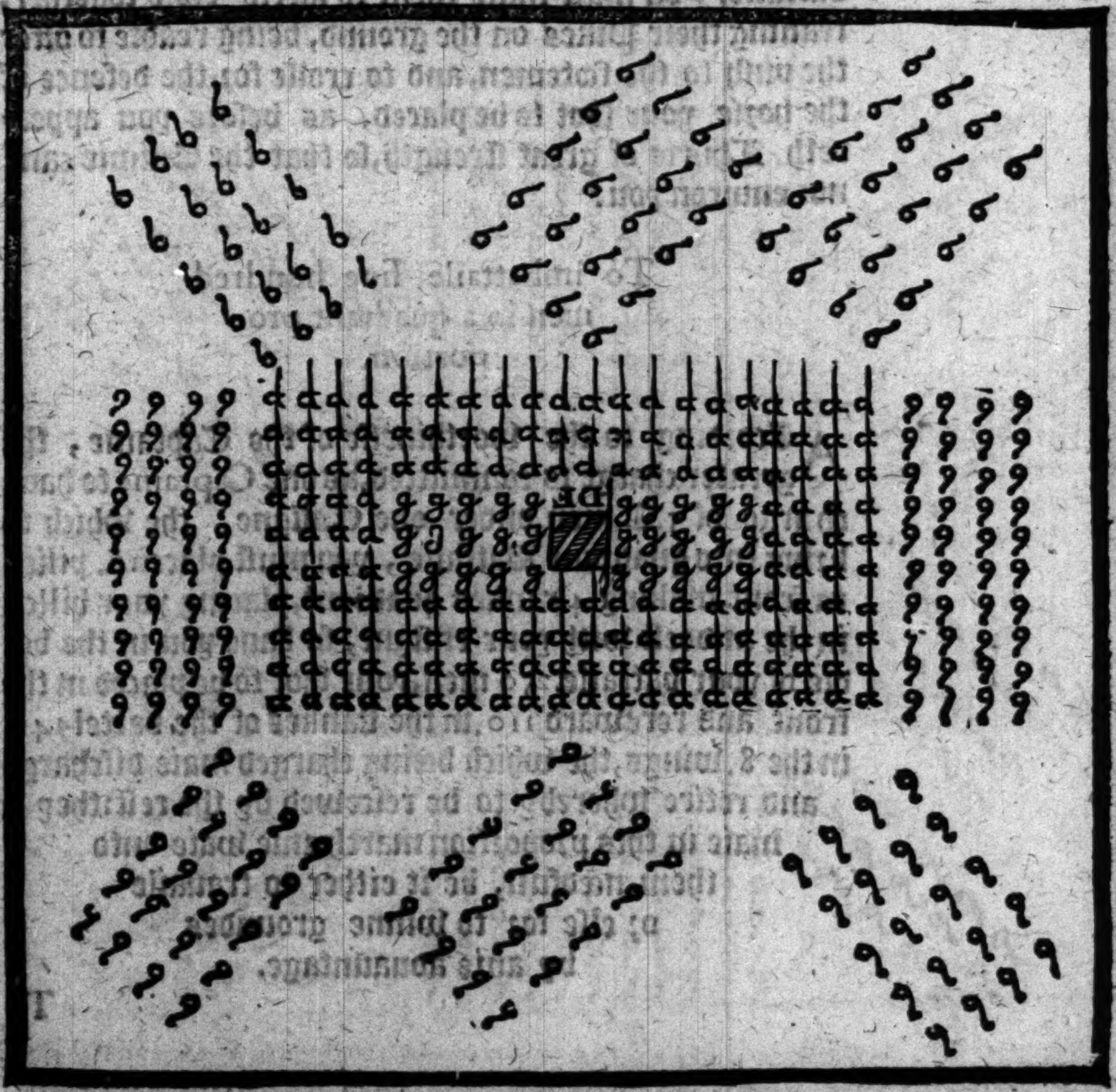
The first Battaile.



The

The like number placed in manner of an hearſe or two fold Battaile.

The ſecond.



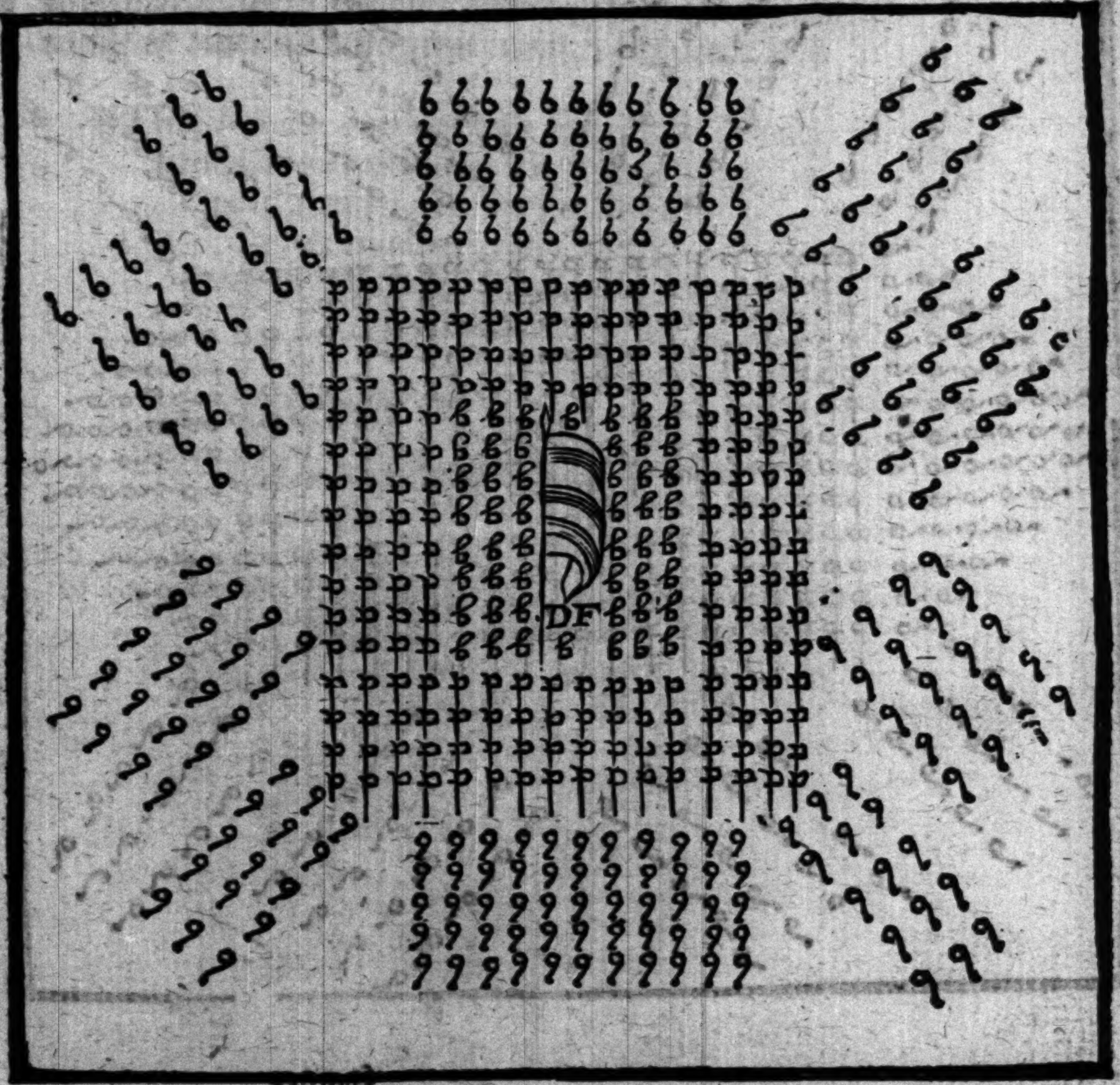
The ſecõd

THe ground maie be ſuch as it ſhall be neceſſarie to place the ſame number in manner of a Hearſe, oꝛ Twofold battaile, placing 10. in ranke in length, and 20. in bꝛeadth, placing your Billes and Enſigns in the midſt, encountring the enimie on your bꝛoad ſide, ſo ſhal you occupie moꝛe handes, then the quadꝛant battaile doth, occupieng leſſe ground in marching, then the other battaile. You muſt cauſe them to ſarrie cloſe together, trailing their Pikes on the ground, being readie to offer the puſh to the footemen, and to croſſe foꝛ the defence of the hoꝛſe, your ſhot to be placed, as befoꝛe you appeareth. This is of great ſtrength, ſo that the Enimie cannot enuiron you.

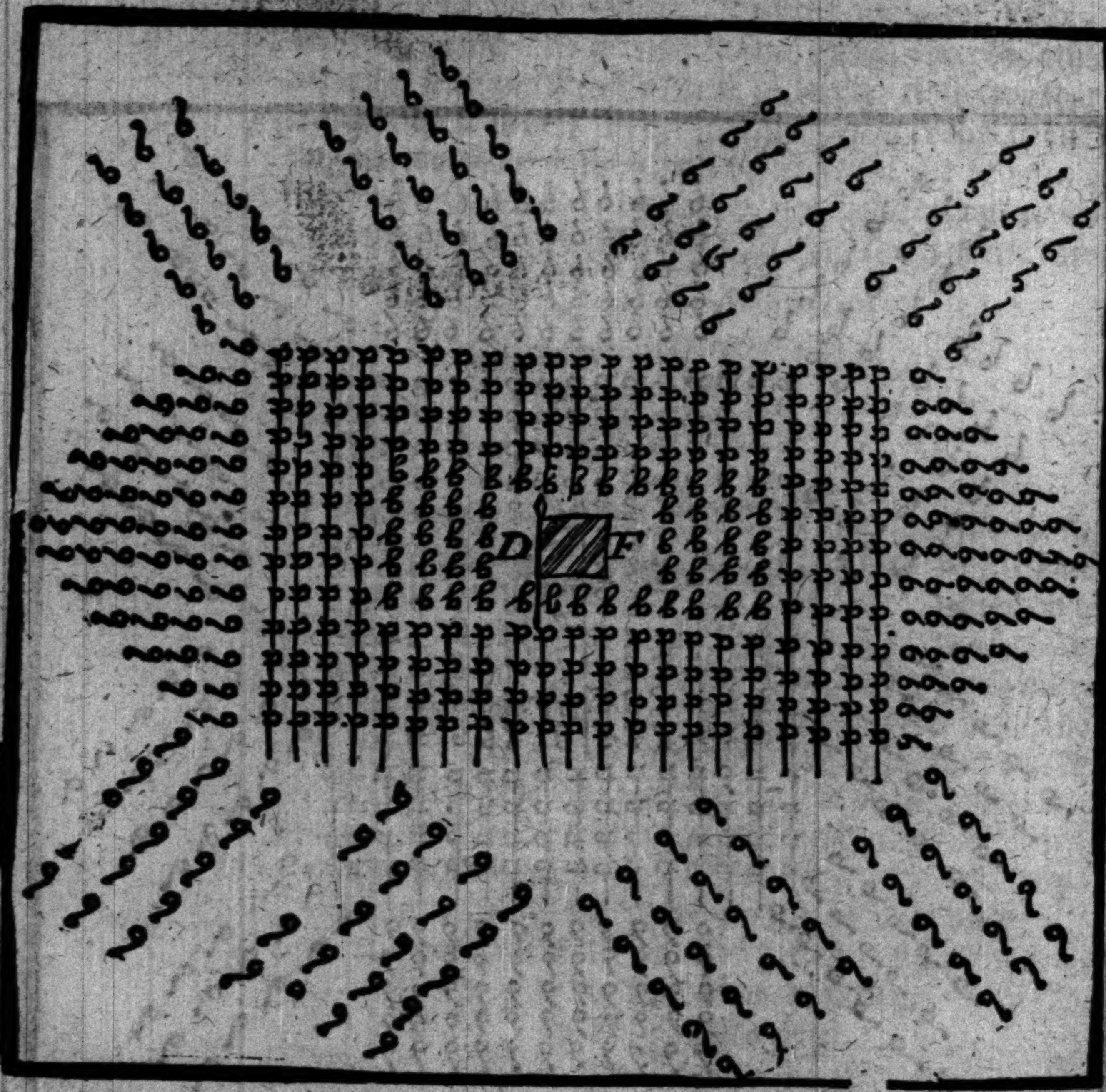
To imbattaile fiue hundred men in a quadrant proportion.

ACcoꝛding to the woꝛthineſſe of the Captaine, the greater charge is committed, as one Captaine to haue charge of 5. C. men vnder one Enſigne, the which to bꝛing into quadꝛant Battaile, you muſt place 16. pikes in front, making 4. rankes quadꝛant, placing your billes in the middeſt with your enſigne, ſo haue you in the bodie of your battaile, 250 men, your ſhot to be placed in the front and rereward 110. in the flankes of the battel 140 in the 8. wings, the which béeing charged maie diſcharge and retire whereby to be reſceiued by the reſt: they maie in this pꝛopoꝛtion march anie waie vnto them néedfull, be it either to trauaile oꝛ elſe foꝛ to winne groundes by anie aduauntage.

To imbattaile 500. men in a quadrant proportion.



To place the like number in an hearſe or ſquare Battaile.



Sometime by reaſon of the ground it is neceſſarie to bring ſuch a number into an hearſe or twofolde battaile which maie be more auailable then the quadrant battaile. To bring them into this proportion, you muſt place 13. pikes in breadth, & 21. in length, your bils and enſigne in the middeſt, your ſhot in the fronts and winges. Thus in order they maie turne their faces, and march anie waie to them needfull, which practiſe maie greatlie auaile at neede, as vnto great numbers apperteineth.

¶Thus leauing to treate anie further of priuate bands, heere following I will ſhew ſome points, and neceſſarie practiſes to great numbers, conuenient to order, ioine, and imbattaile.

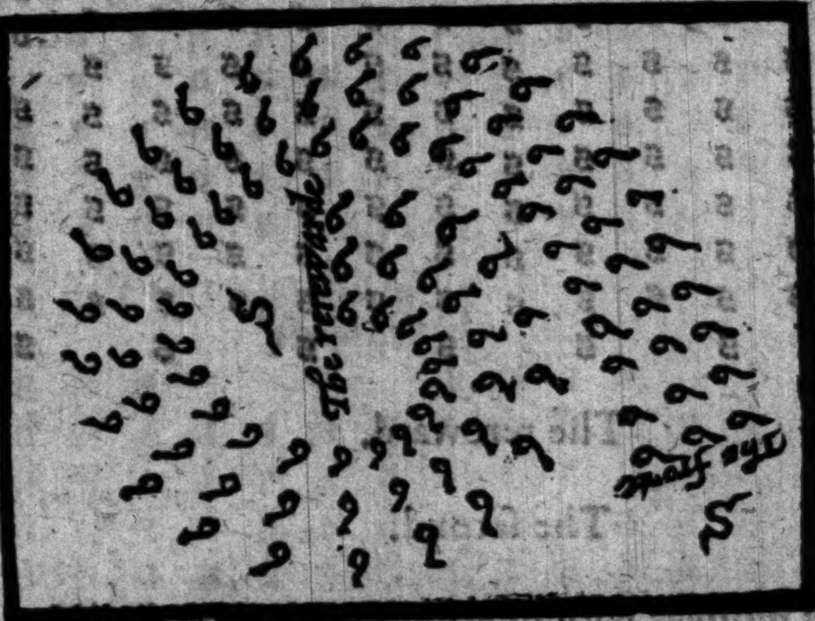
Laudata Virtus creſcit.

The end of the firſt booke.

¶In this booke is conteined certeine neceſſarie practiſes to bee exerciſed with ſuch bandes and regiments, as vnto Coronels or Chieftaines, to be committed, to manie exploites of ſeruice greatlie auaileable.

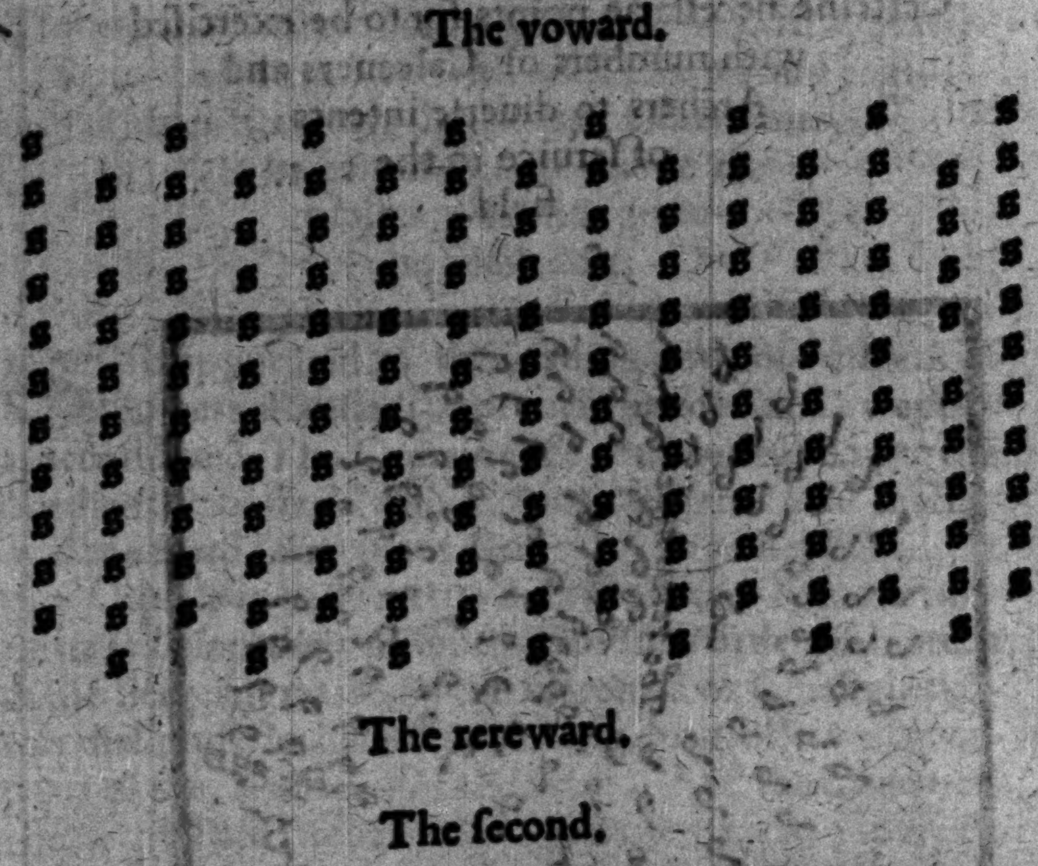
SVch appointed to the leading and gouernment of numbers aforeſaid (with their bands ſuted) wepons as accuſtomed. The Captaines & companies be vnto thē obedient & obſerue their cōmaundements to al intents as if the Lord Liuetenant General were preſent. And for that Captaines with their bands the better & more eaſilie maie bring their numbers into ſuch order of battells as the Sergeant maior, by the Coronels or Chieftains cōmanded muſt do, hereafter enſuing doth follow proportions to the aſsiſtance of the ſame. And for Caleeuers, whoſe practiſe in the ſkirmiſh be the firſt in the fielde and beginneth the fight, the letters following in diuerſe proportions ſignifie ſuch, and ſhew to march, ſkirmiſh, inuade, or retire in politike manner, as to ſuch doth apperteine, as well by bands diuided in ſundrie parcels diſtantlie in ſunder, as either maie reſcewe other, as alſo to retire by rāks reſcewing as aforeſaid. And cōſidering how by inuentions dailie deuiſed, the exerciſes and ſubtilties of the ſame doe dailie increaſe, to the great perill of the vnexpert, as we maie dailie ſee, by ſundrie proportions following vnto ſome vnknowne, may in times conuenient be exerciſed to bring to perfection ſuch ſmall numbers ſo to profit in greater numbers, which the vnperfect cannot accompliſh.

Certeine neceſſarie points for to be exerciſed with numbers of Caleeuers and Archers to diuerſe intents of ſeruice in the field.



The firſt.

This number vppon the ſight of the enimies muſt march thrée in a rank, caſting themſelues in proportion of a Ring, ſo to abide there, appointing themſelues to approch ſtill in araie, there to diſcharge by rankes, ſo in the Rereward to charge readie to ſeruice againe, marching round.



This number encountering the ring muſt diſcharge by ranks, and after the firſt ranke hath diſcharged, to retire betwixt the rankes vntill they come to the rereward, there to charge and followe his lodſeman to ſeruice againe. Thus maie you continuallie mainteine ſkirmiſh how little or great ſo euer your number bée, it giueth great incouragement to the ſouldiers ſtanding but one ſhot and retireth.

Orders

Orders of ſhot verie neceſſarie for diuerſe intents of ſeruice in the field.

The Voward.

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The third.

Theſe two bands chaunge ranks, and place on their broade ſides.

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The iiii.

Theſe bands of Archers be brought to ſeruice by the Caleeuers afore them.

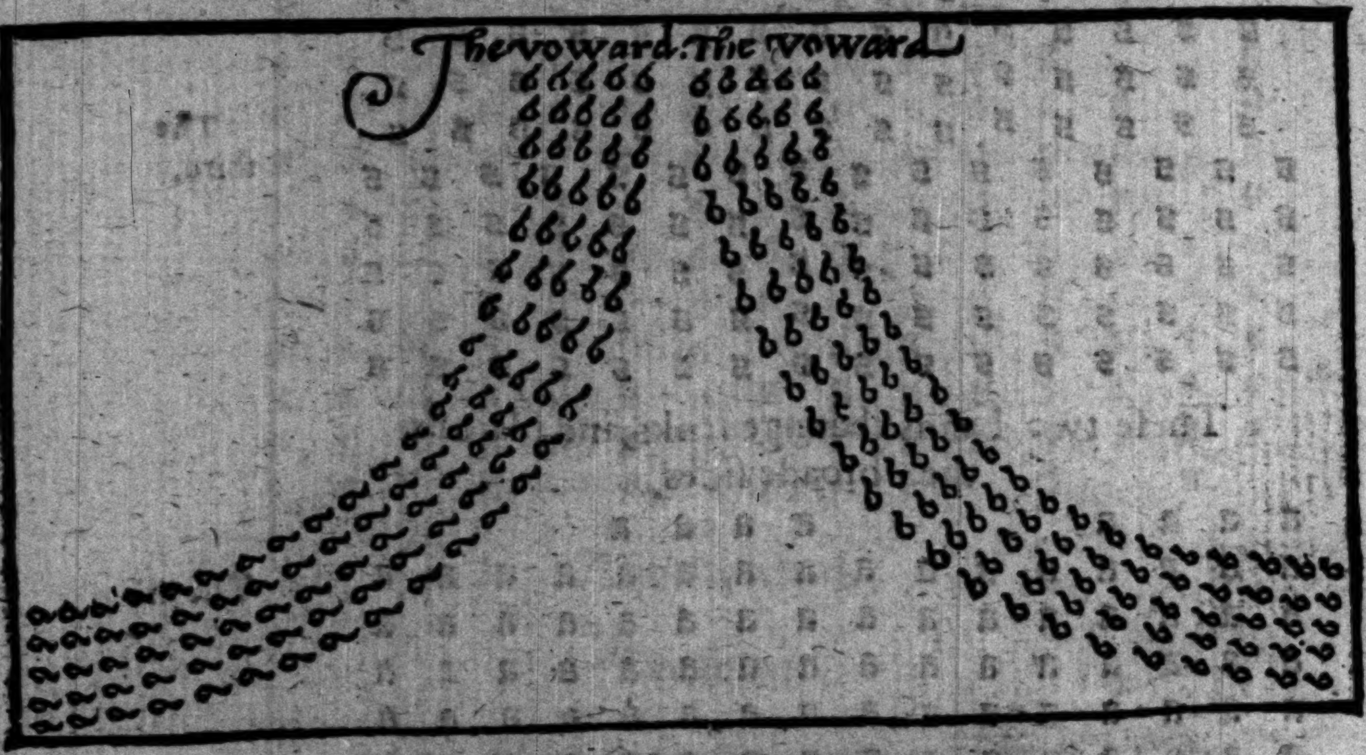
Theſe two bands of calæuers ſet to encounter the enimie on their broad ſides, the fronts diſcharge & turne their faces, retiring betwixt the other, which aduance in like manner to the reſcew of the ſame. Thoſe retire and charge againe to ſeruice, thus practiſing the ſkirmiſh may bring the bandes of archers to ſeruice, to the great anoieng and diſcomfiting of the enimie.

The third.

Theſe bands of archers béeing brought to ſeruice by the Calæuers, although that the Calæuers be counted to be of greater force then they be of, & the archers be not vſed in the field ſo much as they haue bene, yet hauing light ſhafts made to ſhoot 12. or 14. ſcore, maie kéepe their place, ſhooting altogether ouer the heads of the Calæuers, to the blemiſhing and verie great anoie of the enimie.

The iiii.

Orders of ſhot verie neceſſarie for diuerſe intents of ſeruice in the field,

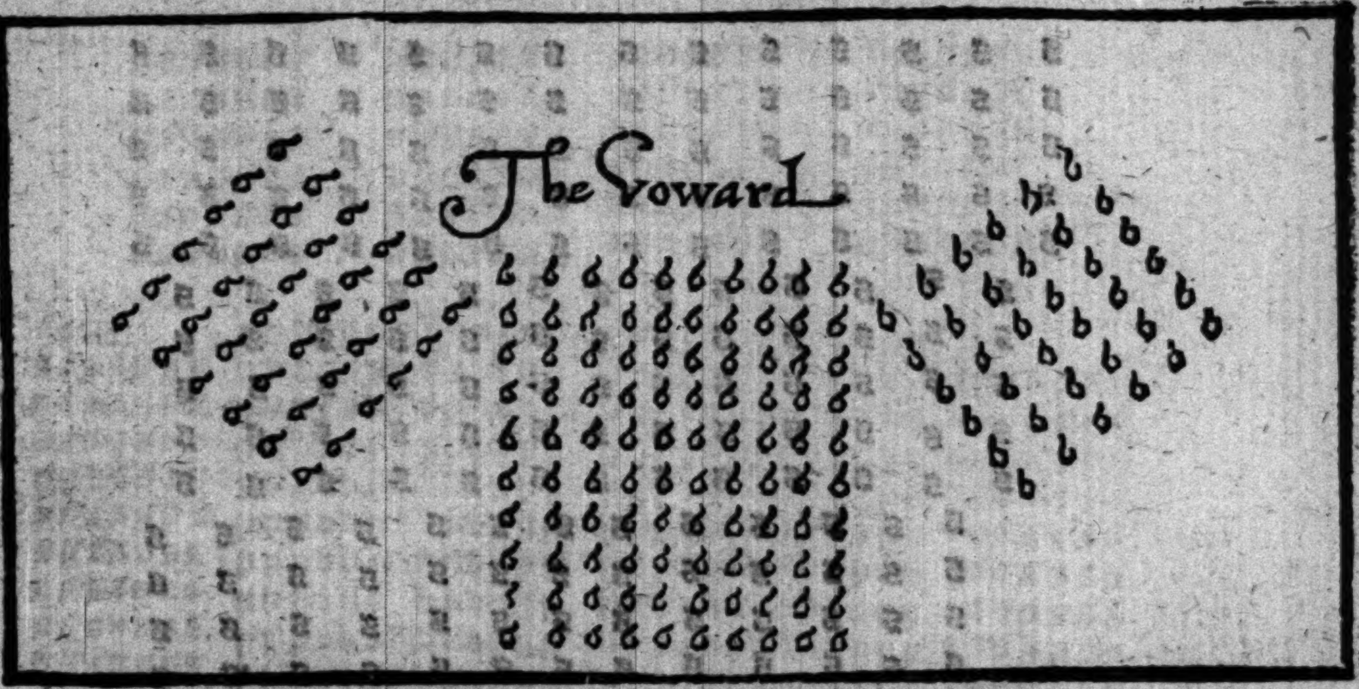


These two bands diſcharged by rankes, and returne to the rereward, and charge againe.

These two bands placed 5. in rankes like two hornes are to be brought to ſkirmiſh in proportion, like as doth appeare, the fronts or voward diſchargeth, the one retiring on the left hand, the other on the right hand vnto the rereward, and there to charge againe, euerie one to follow his lodeſman vnto ſeruice againe.

Orders of ſhot verie neceſſarie for diuerſe intents of ſeruice auaileable.

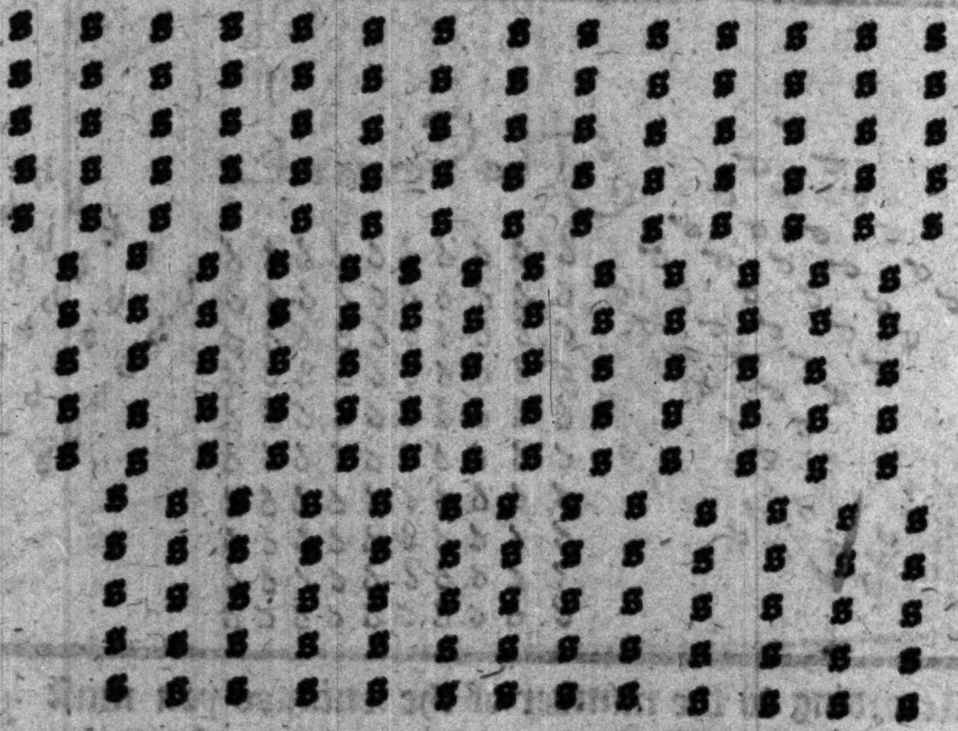
The ſeauenth.



The vii

According to the number of the enimies you muſt aunſwere them with like proportion and numbers, hauing great regard to obteine hill, winde, water, wood, &c. the which greatlie auaileth, ſomtimes the aduauntage of grounds is ſuch that ſmall numbers maie repulſe greater numbers. The grounds large and plaine, make your maineward of ſhot large & ſtrong, the better to anſwere the enimie, the fronts to diſcharge and retire to the rereward, there to charge againe, and béing thus ioined in ſkirmiſh with the enimie, the Captaine and officers muſt foreſée the beſt waie to repulſe and ouerthrowe the enimie, ſending two wings to flanke the enimies & to encounter them, the which being wiſelie foreſéene will greatlie profit.

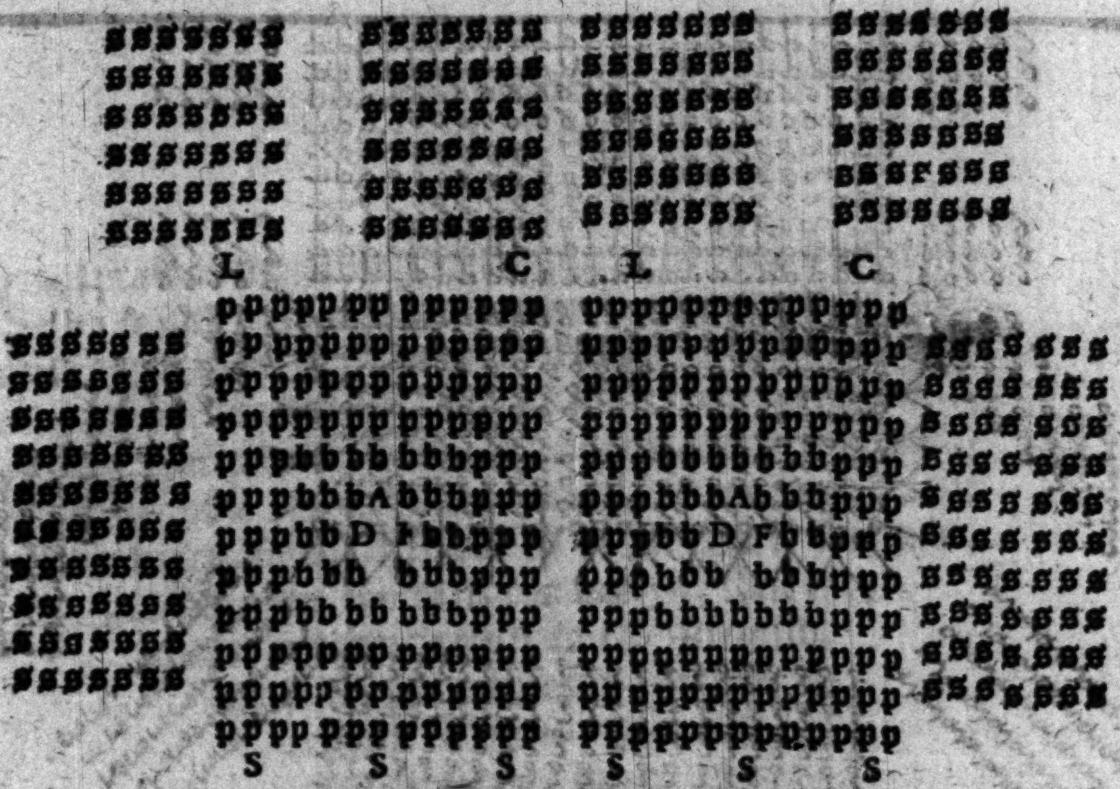
Orders of ſhot verie neceſſarie for diuerſe intents of ſeruice auaileable.



These thrée bands marching at large maie wade through in ſkirmiſh, or retire betwixt the rankes as occaſion ſerueth, either band reſcewing other, to charge in the Rereward, and to aduance to ſeruice againe. Thus maie you continuallie mainteine ſkirmiſh.

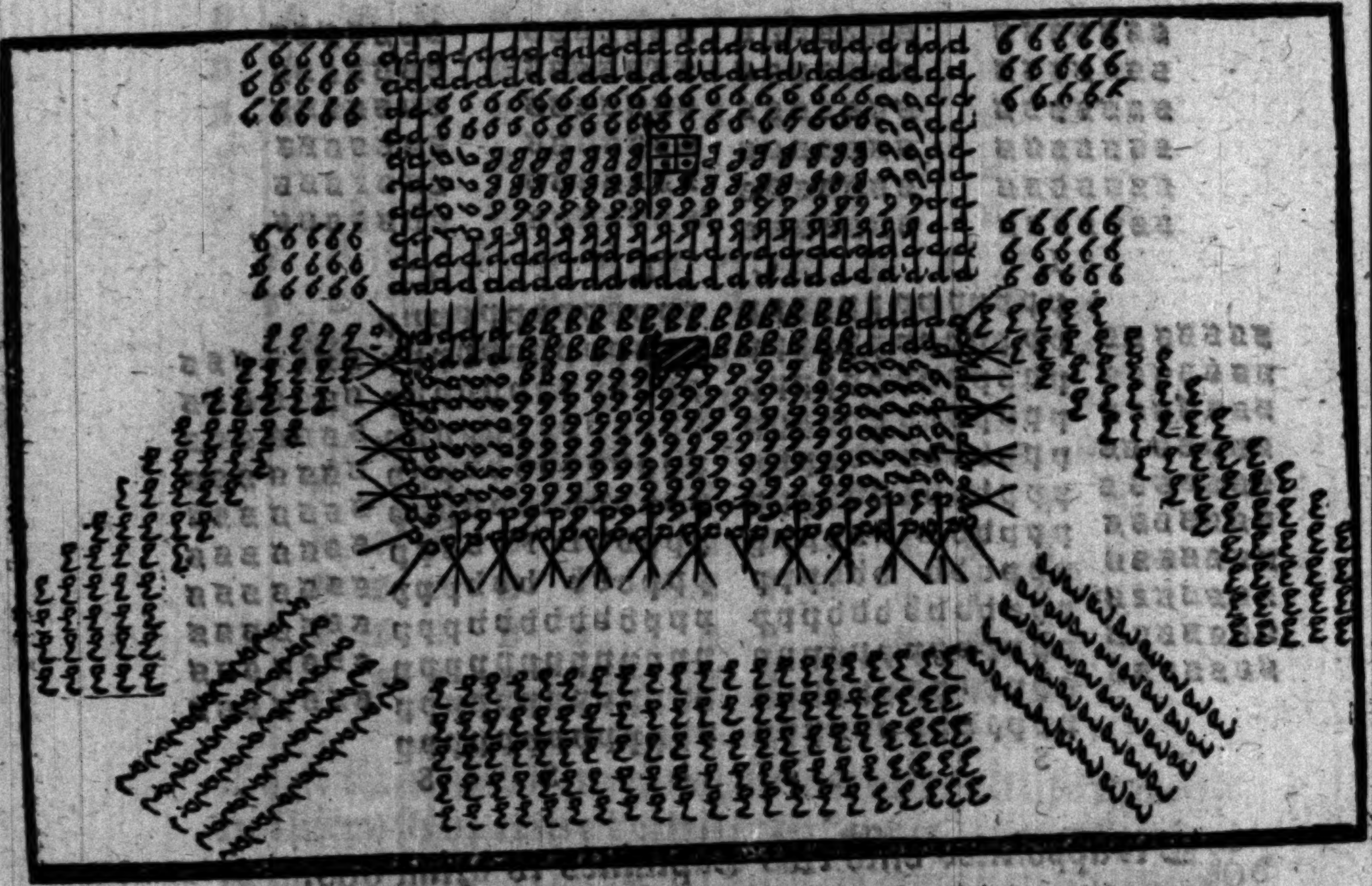
These practiſes and ſuch like exerciſes in times conuenient may bring perfection to ſeruice with ſhot at néed, the rather through the góod induſtrie and painefull trauaile of the officers and the ſouldiers by whoſe gentle patience it is ſooner obteined.

An order to imbattaile 600. men at the ſodaine againſt horſe-men and footemen.



It is appointed vnto two Captaines to bring 600. men to conuete, charge, or doe exploits, as the commaundement of the higher officers ſhall appoint them. The Captaines aduertiſed of ſtraights, paſſages, and ſcituations of the Countries: alſo on what part the Enimies be moſt like to aſſalt them, muſt giue order vnto your Officers, to place 13. in front, as before you is mentioned, your Enſigne in the middeſt with the Billes, your Shotte placed in the Wings as appeareth. At ſuch times as the Enimie ſhall aſſault you, ioine both your Bandes, and become one ſtrength, as the ground doth ſerue. This order is verie neceſſarie to do manie exploits.

The like number brought in manner of a Hearſe, to defend horſemen.



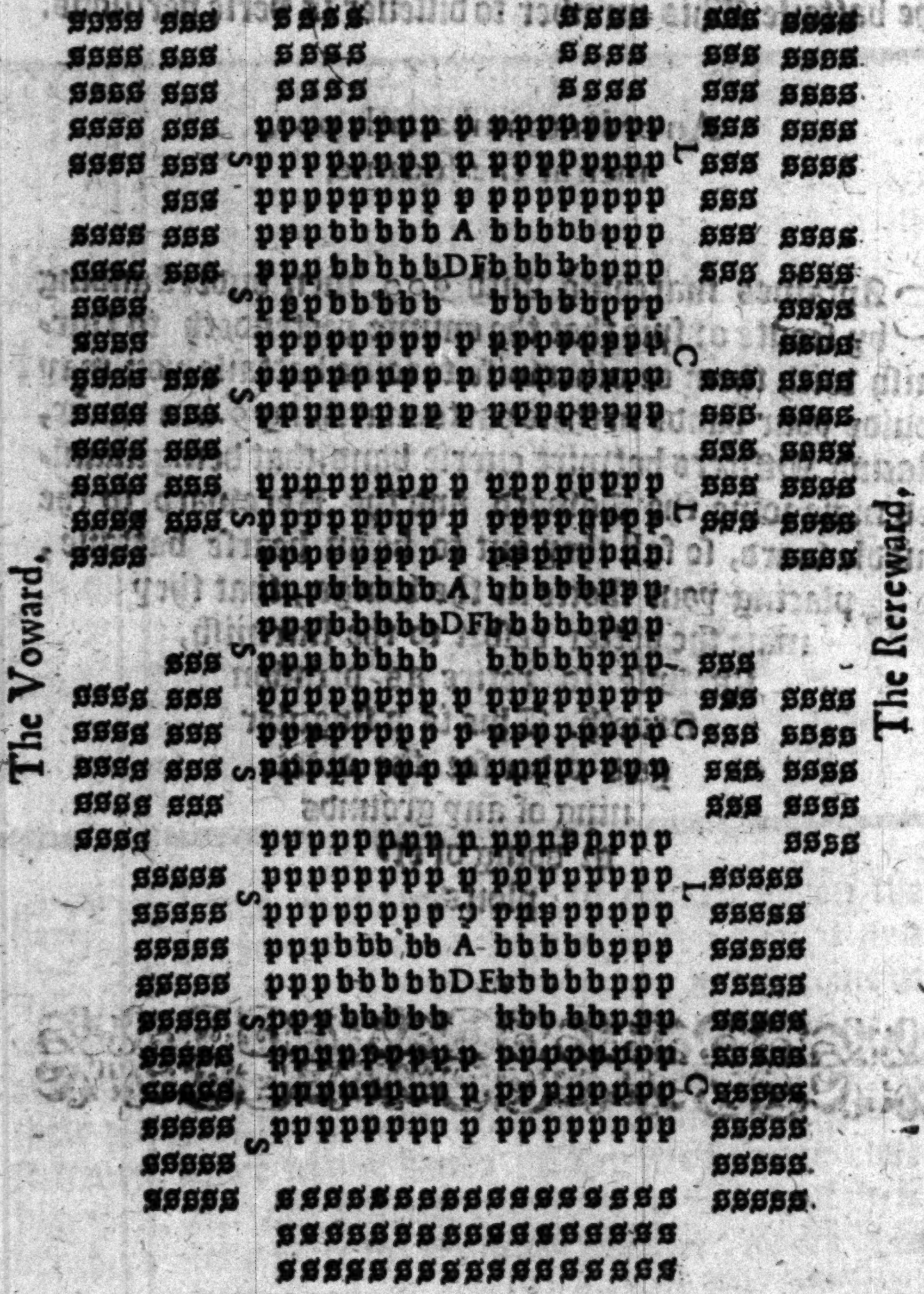
SOmetimes marching by 10. in ranke, vppon the ſight of the Enimies deuide into two partes and ioine their broad ſides deuided together, and become in one ſtrength, which being thus placed, is in length 24. and in breadth 10. Againſt horſemen they muſt pitche their pikes on the ground, and croſſe them, and againſt footemen beare aboue hande. They muſt tarrie cloſe together, and not diſſeuer to followe or flie, leaſt their diſorders make place for Enimies to enter, as by this proportion doth appaare. Sometimes for the ſafetie of your ſhot you muſt receiue them within the gard of your

Pikes. This .h. ſignifieth horſemen galloping the field to breake vppon you, where they maie beſt enter, and moſt eaſelie, as by the voide ſpace appeareth, the ouerplus of your ſhot to be placed in the 4. wings without the battaile. This number to diſſeuer is verie perillous.

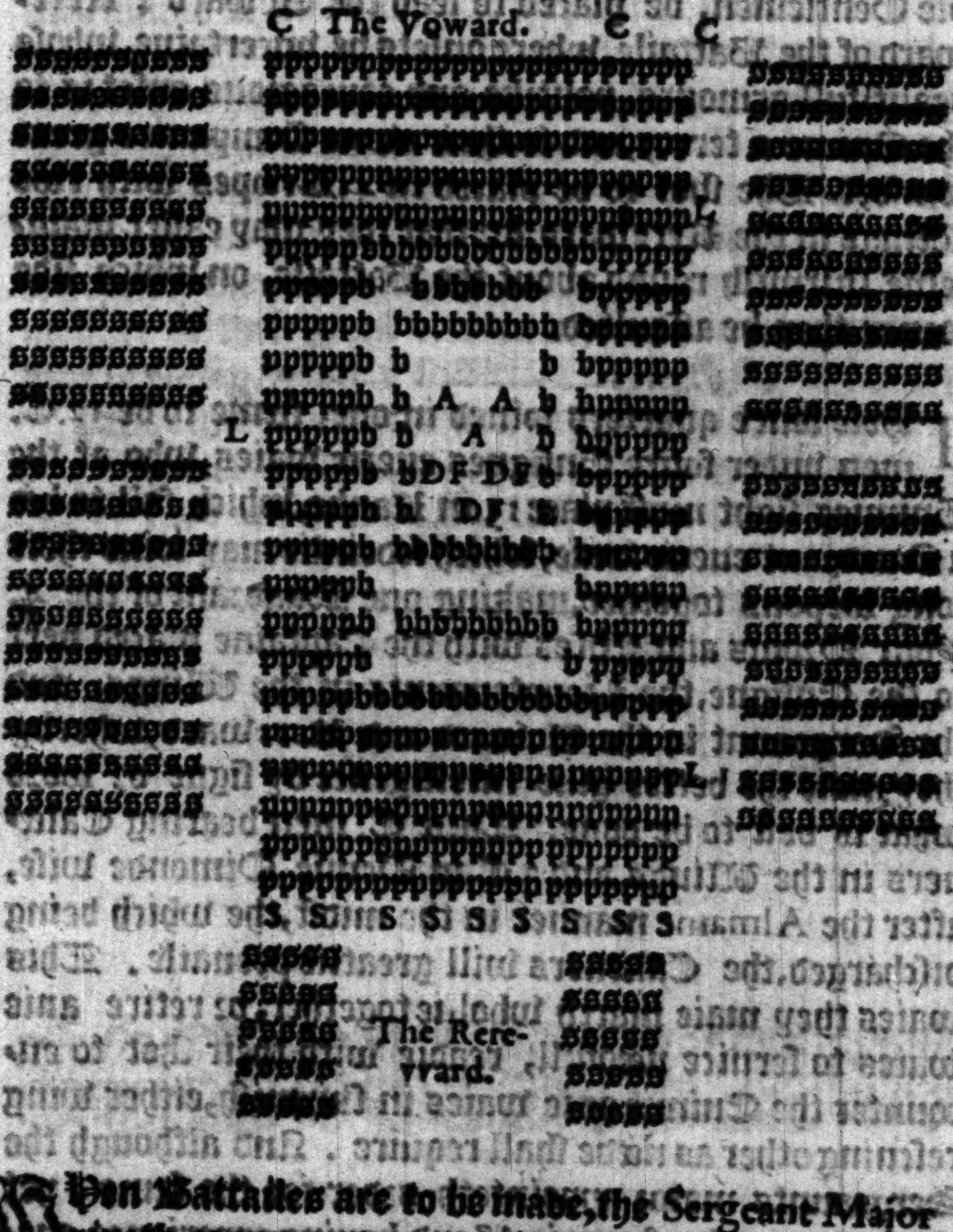
An order to imbattaile 900. men at the ſodaine.

Captaines marching with 900. men underſtanding by ſcoute or ſpie that the enimie pretendeth to ſkirmiſh with them or otherwiſe to ioine battaile, you may deuide your bands in three parts, marching 9. in a ranke, placing Officers betwixt euerie band, that being aſſaulted maie ioine the Voward and the Rereward to the middle ward, ſo fall they out to be an hearſe battaile, placing your ſhotte in the wings, that they maie the better reſort to the ſkirmiſh, likewiſe to retire as occaſion ſerueth. This is a ſingular good order for the obteining of any grounds or doing of exploits.

An order to imbattaile 900. men at the ſodaine.


The Voward.
The Rereward.
A
DF
S
L
C

An order to imbattaile the like number in quadrant proportion at the ſodaine, as if the Sergeant maior were there preſent.

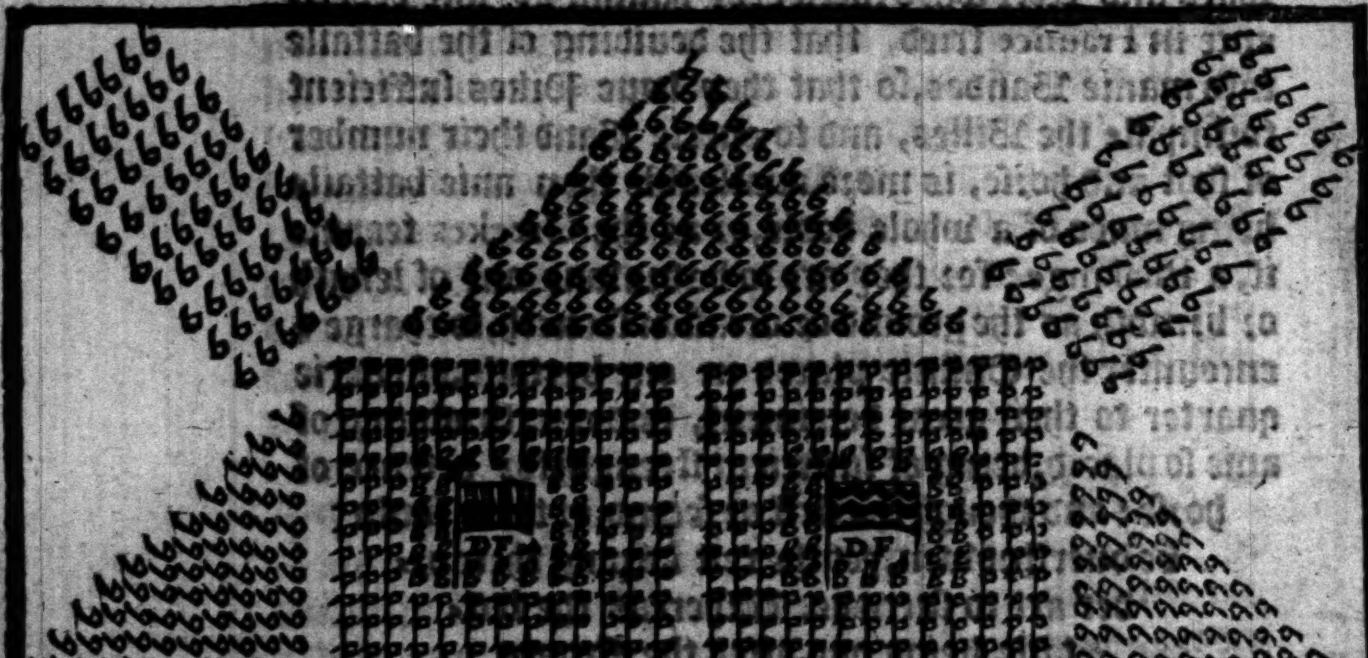

C The Voward. C C
L
A A
A
D F D F
D F
L
L
S S S S S S S S
The Rere-ward.

Vpon Battailes are to be made, the Sergeant Major giueth commaundement vnto the Sergeaunts of the Bandes to bring their companies ſeuerall and to ioine your Bandes the broade ſides together, as your numbers ſerue. The Captaines, Droms and Fiffes, with your Enſigne placed in yͤ midſt of the execution, as well for yͤ ſafetie of the ſame as for the comforting of the ſoldiers : neuertheleſſe, ſuch order is taken, that Lieuetenaunts and Sergeaunts of Bandes with other ſeruiceable Gentlemen, be placed, to lead the Voward & Rereward of the Battaile, where onſets be vncertaine, whoſe beautifull armours, politike and couragious onſet is to the Enime a terror, and to their owne Companies great comfort. The ſhot to be placed in 4. Troopes with two Wings in the Rereward, for that they may eaſier mainteine ſkirmiſh round about the Battaile, on which ſide ſoeuer they be aſſaulted.

These foure quarters ioined in one, ſéeme to be 12. C. men vnder foure Enſignes euerie waies, who at the Enimies ſight muſt place 13. in Ranke, which fall to bée a Quadrant euerie waie, which ſodeinlie may ioine their long wepons together, making one Quadrant of the 4. Your Droms and Fiffes with the Captaine placed next to the Enſigne, the Lieuetenaunts in the Wings, and the Sergeaunt in the Voward and Rereward, wherby they maie the better giue intelligence by ſigne or word what is beſt to be done. Thrée C. men bearing Caléeuers in the Wings, and 3. C. in Demie Dimonde wiſe, after the Almaine manner in the midſt, the which being diſcharged, the Caléeuers will greatlie preuaile. This waies they maie march whollie together, or retire anie waies to ſeruice néedfull, readie with their ſhot to encounter the Enimie anie waies in ſkirmiſh, either wing reſcuing other as néede ſhall require. And although the Sergeaunts maior appointeth order for the ſame, yet the Sergeaunts of euerie Band hauing experience, onely ruleth and giueth order to their owne charge, and appoint and place ſush in the Fronts, Rereward & wings as to them ſéeme moſt conuenient.

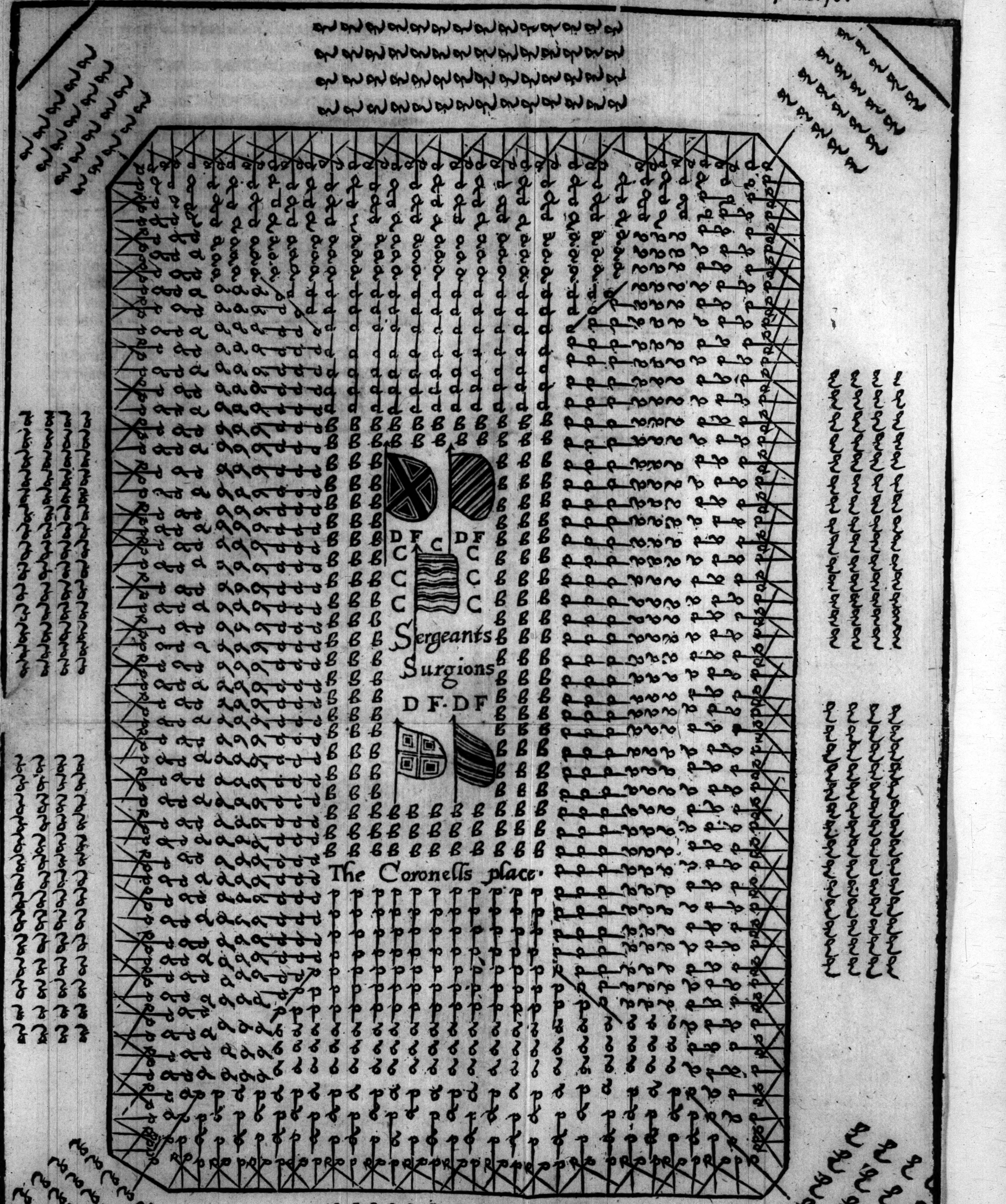
This proportion is after the Almaine manner of imbattailing, much like unto the order of the Romanes: who deuided their Legions into diuers Cohorts, to this intent, that when the Fronts were wearied, the Maineward and Rereward ſuccéeded, hauing by late experience in Fraunce tried, that the deuiding of the battaile into manie Bandes, ſo that they haue Pikes ſufficient to impale the Billes, and to euerie Band their number of ſhot and horſe, is more auaileable then anie battaile being made of a whole bodie, or as the Greekes tearme it, a Phalange; for they are to be drawne out of length or breadth as the ground or occaſion ſerueth, to charge & encounter the Enimie placed in one battaile, of euerie quarter to their great detriment, and ouerthrowing of anie ſo placed, being of ſufficient ſtrength for defence of horſe: and though the firſt or ſecond, or third ſhuld be ouerthrowen, yet the reſt kéeping their order are to ſuccéede. Whereas the battaile being one, after the Fronts be ouerthrowen, the rereward is redie to run, the which being diſordred, can hardly recouer to place them in order againe.

An order to imbattell 12.C.men quadrentlie at the ſodaine.



This waies you maie march or retire any waies that ſhould be thought needfull to the dooings of anie exploits.

A Corone's charge in twofolde wiſe, the pikes croſt for defence f horſe.


DF
C
DF
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Sergeants
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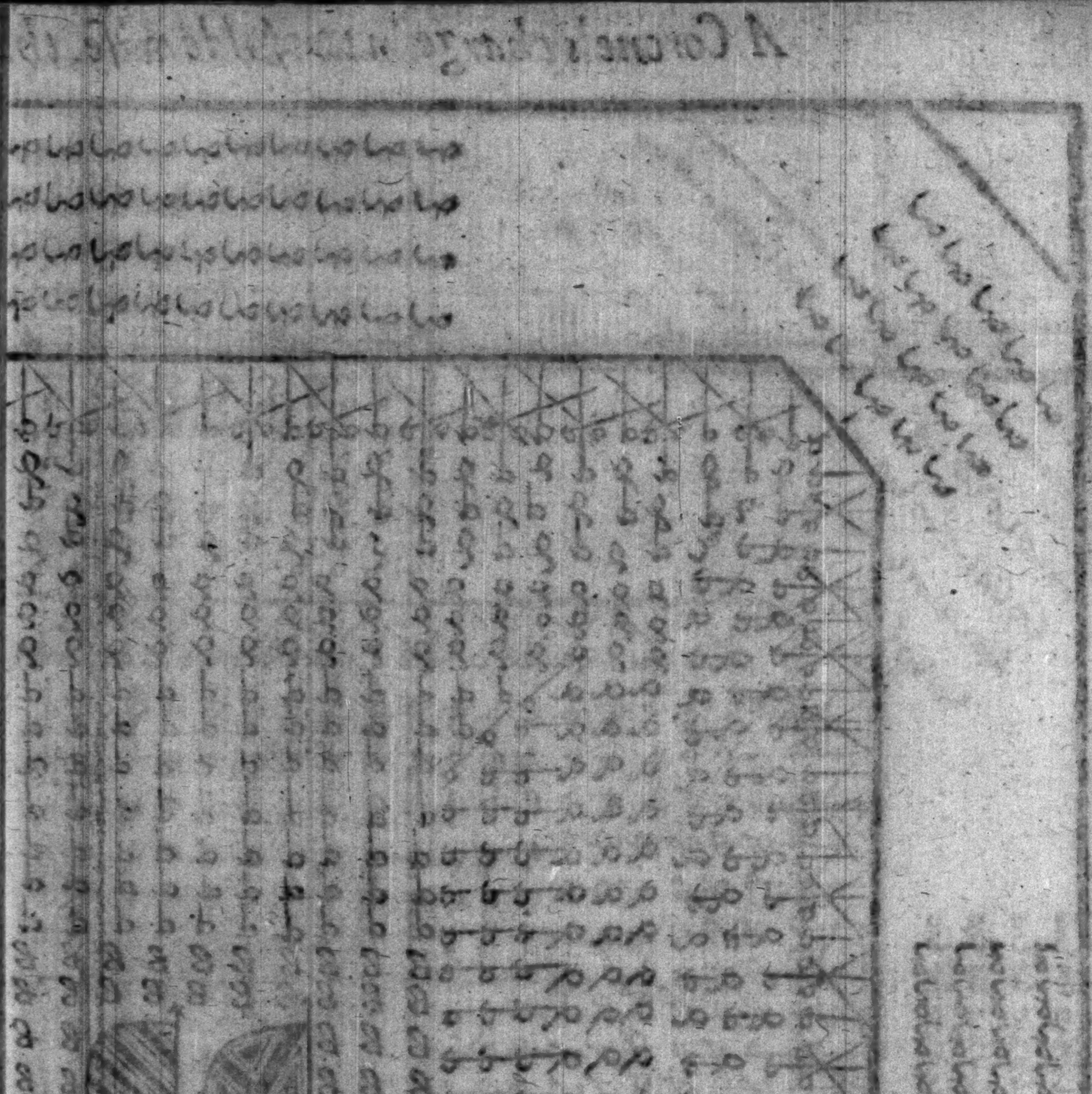
The Coronells place



¶An order to imbattaile a Coronels charge.

COronels and Chieftaines who oft times according to their experience & worthines of ſeruice haue the charge & leding of 15. C. men more or leſſe, to whom is committed diuers ſondrie exploits and points of ſeruice in the field, whereof they diſcrie anie multitude of horſmen, pretending for to charge them and to enuiron your battell, hauing no waghon, borough, or pale of carriages, water, hedge, ditch, or other ſuccours, but onelie the ſtrength of their manuall weapons and pollicie of defence vpon ſight of the enimies, muſt caſt the vowward and rereward to become one ſtrength, and to ſerue cloſe together, to couch, croſſe, and defend, as by this order maie appeare. The three outmoſt ranks faire armed and ſkilfull Gentlemen and others, doe pitch their pikes on the ground, couching and croſſing the ſame, the two ranks next giuing the puſh at the length of the pikes, the ſhot placed within the pikes for ſafegard, ſhot and charge ſtil in their places. This order to encounter with footmen if it be poſſible, will recouer the aduantage of winde, hill, and Sunne, in good order, on the one ſide of the hill to ioine in fight, where God giueth the victorie before theſe ſame encounterers.

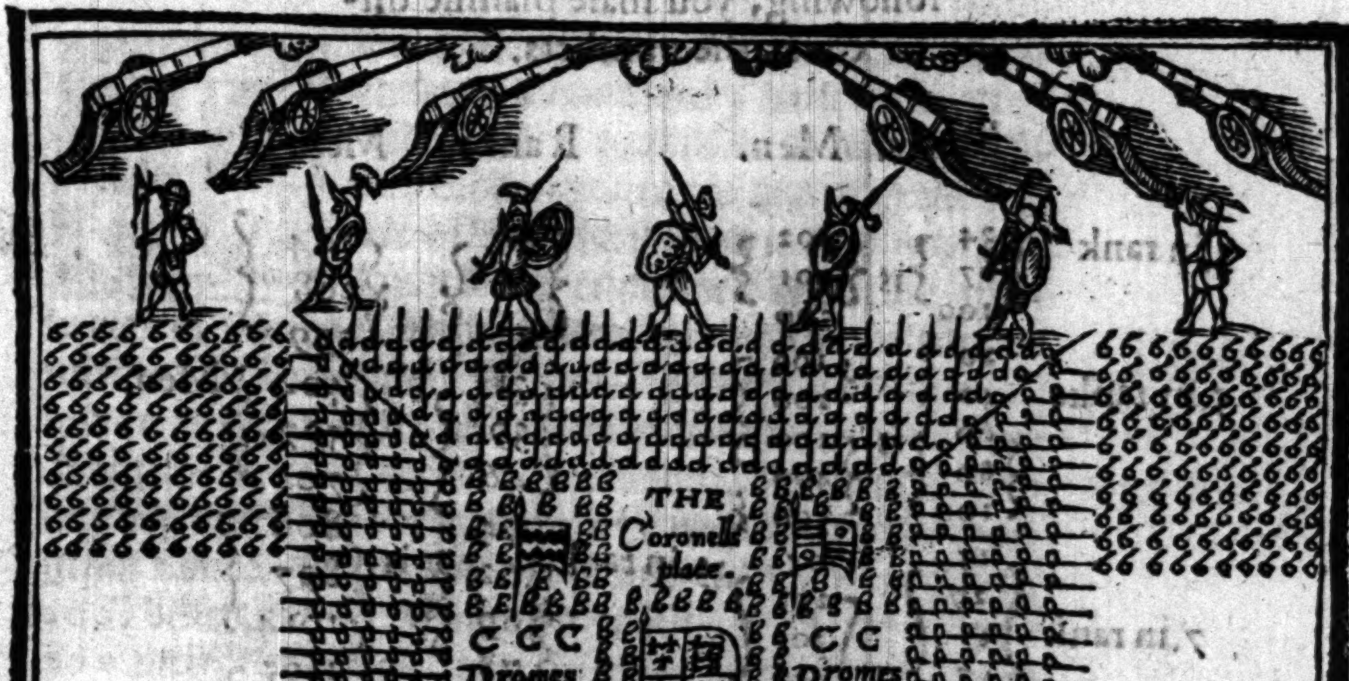
Reuiue your ſouldiers with meate, drinke, and good counſaile, and with comfortable words to animate and encourage the ſame.

How to imbattaile.150.men in quadrant proportion.

AS before I haue ſet forth the order or imbatteling of 150.men in twofold wiſe, the which in ſome ground is much availeable, for ẏ it occupieth more hands then the iuſt ſquare in fight at one inſtant, notwithſtanding ſuch muſt be aſſured ẏ the enimie can approch but one waie, which els maie be preiudiciall, therfore in the plaine field the iuſt ſquare or quadrant is, the ſtrongeſt order ẏ maie be, neuertheles conueniẽt it is at ſuch time as you purpoſe to ioyne battel with the enimie, hauing ordinance & other carriage, to place ẏ ſame in the wings & rereward, therby to impale the ſame that the enimie enter not but in the fronts. Alſo the expert Captaines muſt foreſée to obteine hill, winde, Sunne, or anie other aduantage, the which diuerſe waies greatlie profiteth. If your battaile be aſſalted with horſe, then couch and croſſe your pikes, and againſt footmen ſarrie cloſe, trailing your pikes vntil the encounter, and then to offer the puſh till repulſe be giuen and God giue the victorie. In the fronts you muſt place your beſt armed and moſt valiant men, as well to encourage the reſt, as to be a terrour to the enimies, your ſhot to bée placed in the wings and rereward, for béing placed in the fronts, they cannot wel retire, but vpon their owne pikes or els vpon ẏ ſhot in ẏ wings. To be brought to this proportion you muſt place 6.ranks of pikes.19.in ranke euerie waies, which comes to 500.& 12. the ſhot to be placed in foure troups in the wings,10.in ranke which is.400 and 300.10.in ranke, and.3.in breadth in the rereward, the which are to ſuccéde the other troups after they haue diſcharged, the.50.ſhot & 48.pikes are to be placed about the artilerie, or otherwiſe at the diſcreation of the Coronell, the Captaines & Liuetenants with the ſergeants to be placed about the battell, to giue ſuch order as may beſt preuaile. The Chiftaines & Coronell to be placed within the battell, as appeareth in the figure.

How

How to imbattaile.150.men in quadrant proportion.


THE
Coronells
place.
C C C
Dromes
& fiffes.
C C
Dromes
& fiffes.
L L L
L L

A Table to diſcouer numbers by hundreds, placed by. 3.5.7.9. &c. in ranke and raie aſſembled, from one. C, vnto one thouſand fiue hundred, that is to ſaie, marching by 3. in ranke, 34. rankes containe. 102. men, by which example following, you maie plainlie diſcouer the numbers.

	Ranks.		Men.
3.in rank	34	is	102
	67		201
	100		300
5.in ranke	20	is	100
	40		200
	60		300
	80		400
	100		500
7.in rank	15	is	105
	29		203
	43		301
	57		399
	72		504
	86		600
	100		700
9.in rank	11	is	99
	22		198
	33		296
	45		405
	56		504
	67		603
	78		702
	89		801
	100		900
1,in rank	9	is	99
	18		198
	27		297
	37		406
	46		506
	56		616
	64		715
	74		820
	81		897
	91		1017
	100		1100

	Ranks,		Men.	
13.in rank	8	is	104	Men.
	16		208	
	23		299	
	31		404	
	39		507	
	46		702	
	54		806	
	62		897	
	69		1014	
	78		1105	
	85		1196	
	92		1230	
	100		1300	
15.in rank	7	is	105	Men.
	14		210	
	20		300	
	27		404	
	34		510	
	40		600	
	47		707	
	54		810	
	60		900	
	67		1005	
	74		1110	
	80		1200	
	87		1305	
	94		1410	
	100		1500	

A quadrant or two-fold battaile of 2000. men.

This preſent forme of battaile, which repreſents a quadrant, hath bene often vſed as verie profitable of manie Italians, well experienced, and of great credite in the field: it is as it doth appeare, flanked and enuironed with two great bodies or ſleeues of hargubuſiers, the which containe in number for each flanke 380. men, & in the volward 100, and in the rereward 140. Which ſhot are to be carried about the battaile verie commodiouſlie for ſeruice, and as they ſhall ſeeme otherwiſe to be imploied by the Sergeant maior. In the bodie of yͤ battaile, are 800. pikes, 200. billes, and 10. Enſignes, hauing to euerie enſigne 200. men, the which to be brought to this forme, you muſt place 45. in ranke for the bredth, & 22. in ranke for the length, the Captaines, Lieuetenaunts and Sergeants as before you is mencioned, and the Chieftaines in the heart of the battaile. And although this manner or forme giueth ſcope to moue which waie they liſt, yet I holde it beſt, not to ſuffer them to ſtir much. And that little mouing which is to be graunted to them, muſt not be ouer haſtie but in pace ſlow, ſober, & well meaſured, vnleſſe he hath to ſet againſt the like battaile of the enimie, for then the laſt rankes muſt be ſomewhat quicker in ſtirring, & to bring 10000. or 20000. to this order readily, they muſt in ſetting forward, march with maniples well ſeuered & deuided, which manner is very readie to be compaſſed with eaſe. But to place the in length, dubling yͤ ranks, bring them likewiſe to a verie formall order of battaile, of which I haue ſufficientlie ſpoken, in the office of the Sergeant maior, in the firſt booke.

A battaile in forme of a Croſſe, verie neceſſarie to be vſed, as well in the night as by daie, becauſe all the weapons are deuided by themſelues.

This battaile in forme of a full Croſſe, conſiſteth of 10. Enſignes, euerie Enſigne hauing vnder it 200 ſouldiers, ſo that yͤ whole number containeth 2000. men. It hath 4. fronts or faces whereof euerie one is accompanied with hargubuſiers, which maie in time of neceſſitie be couered and defended by the armed pikes, ſo that the formoſt rankes be moued by the flankes & ſides. This forme hath bene vſed of Spaniards and Italians. It is a gallant battaile, and of force ſufficient to reſiſt the enimie in open field, albeit ſetting on vnwares, and beſides ſuperior both againſt horſmen and footmen, the hargubuſiers are 1000. the which are the halfe of the number. Theſe hargubuſiers beeing deuided into 4. parts, muſt be in euerie flanke 200. placing 14. in ranke euerie waie, the billes, & Enſignes placed in the midſt of the Croſſe, are 200. and the whole number of pikes, are 800. the which are to be placed on euerie quarter of the bils 200. placing 14. euerie waies, the which make a iuſt quadrant of people, ſo that there remaine to be placed by the Sergeant maior 16. pikes, and 4. billes, and of ſhot 200. This rule maie ſerue in proportion for anie number being verie excellent for the night, becauſe each weapon being deuided by themſelues, maie be readie at the ſodaine for any ſeruice, either to giue battaile, or for defence of the Campe, the horſemen and the field peeces to be placed as ſhall ſeeme beſt by the Chiefetaines or the Sergeaunt Maior.

41

An excellent order of incamping, if thou ſtandeſt in doubt of the enimie.

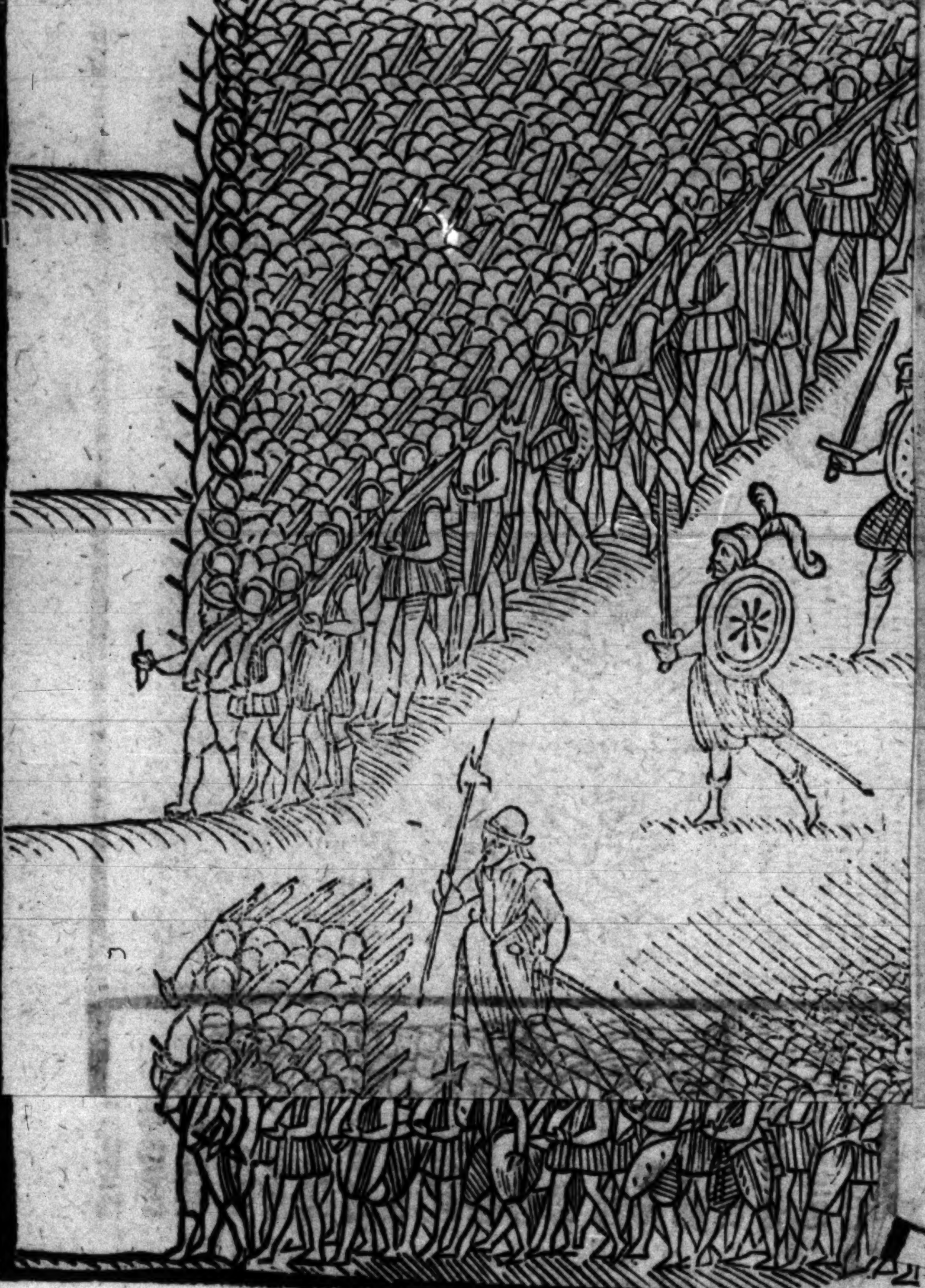
THis ſquare battaile in forme of a Moone is very conuenient and fit to be executed in the night time, for that there being appointed anie Chiefetaine whatſoeuer, which maie place the firſt companies that come to him, at the Enſigne in order before aſſigned, & the great Sergeant then receiuing them, and from hand to hand parting them into ſeuerall companies, in manner as this forme ſhall require, it is ordered verie eaſilie, and it is no great matter to deuide the weapons without confuſion: either to march, or otherwiſe to vſe themſelues ſeuerallie from ẏ reſt, more or leſſe as it ſhal be needful, for that euerie weapon doth ſtand at his owne defence by it ſelfe, as firſt the artilerie, next ẏ Enſignes, then ẏ bils, or holbards, & in ẏ outermoſt circle, ẏ armed pikes, which may vpon ẏ ſodaine by ẏ Sergeant or ẏ Corporals of ẏ field, be brought to any other forme of battaile, alſo the great Sergeant may place the hargubuſiers in ſo many companies & ſo many formes, & ſo much diſtaunce one from another, as ẏ ſituation of the place doth either bind him to, or may ſeeme to require, to ẏ ende that the principall ſquare may be beſt defended & flanked. And for ẏ the purpoſe of this forme is eaſie inough of it ſelfe to be vnderſtood: & alſo for ẏ I haue more larglie ſpoken of it in the firſt booke in ẏ office of ẏ great Sergeant, I wil no furder intreat therof, aduertiſing withall, ẏ euery battaile in ſquare forme, this or other, ẏ muſt be ordered in the night, aboue all muſt prouide ẏ it haue placed euerie ſort of weapons by thēſelues, ẏ therby confuſion maie be auoided, & beſides they may call forth to ſeruice any cōpany preſently vpon any neceſſitie ẏ may befall, aduertiſing that good watch & ſcoute be kept on horſebacke and on foot, as neere the enimie as is poſſible, and to giue aduertiſement whereby you maie know what is beſt of you to be done.

A way to march and to conduct foorth the armie.

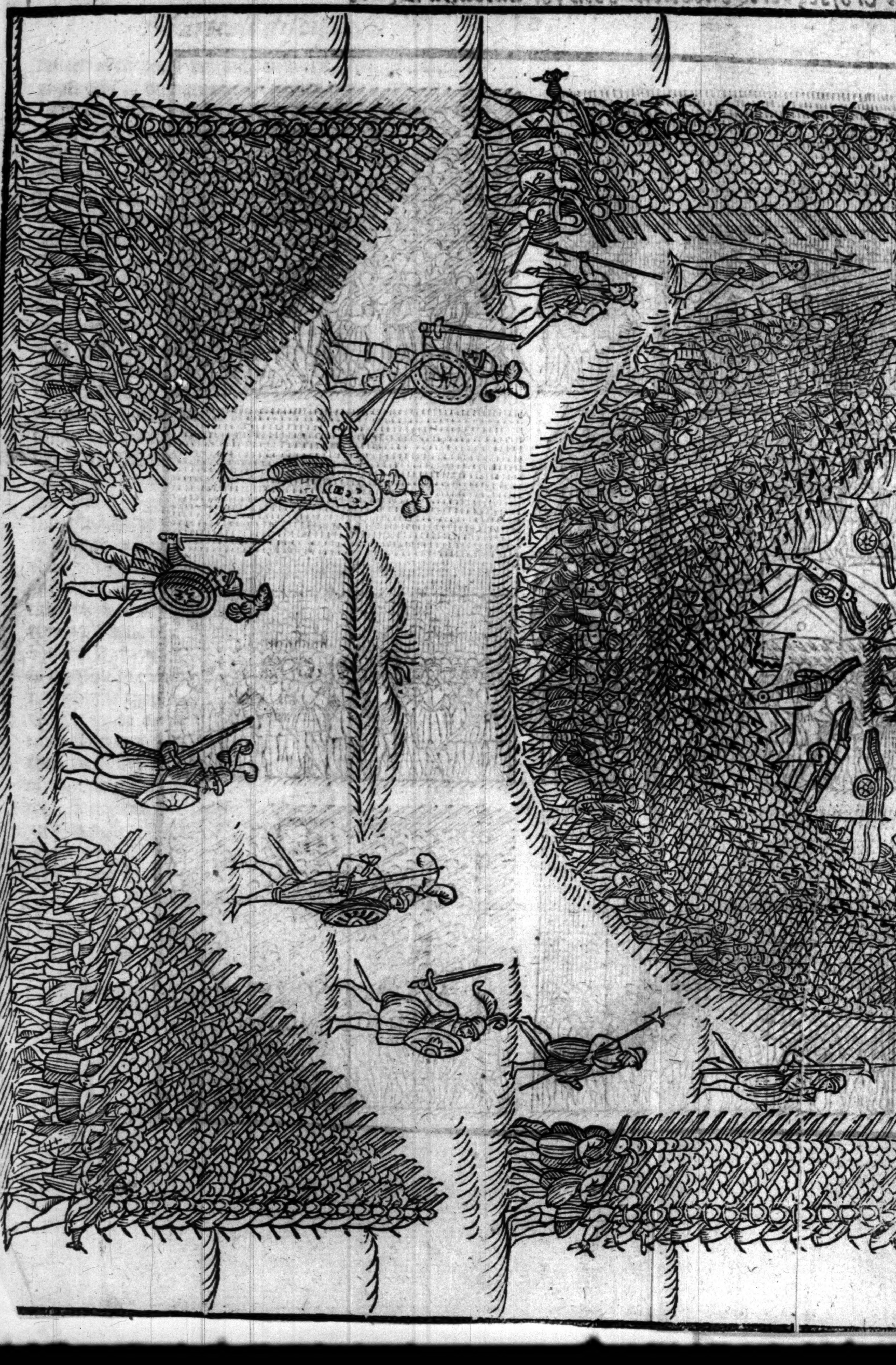
If anie Generall or Maſter of a campe, Coronell, or Sergeant Generall that hath charge to conduct an hoſt to march from one place to another, it is requiſit, that if he haue not experience of the countrie himſelfe, that he carrie ſuch as haue experience, that he with them, maie conſider well of the ſcituation and place, whether he is to goe with his hoaſt, as through plaines, or neere a hill, or by hils, or on vallies yͭ haue hils on both the ſides, or by woods, or neere to a wood, or els wher a riuer is neere. It is alſo requiſite yͭ ſome of yͤ light horſe, as well for diſcouering the enimie, as otherwiſe to take yͤ breadth of the ſtraights and paſſages go before, & to make certificate that according to the breadth the hoaſt maie march. And put caſe, that one part of yͤ waie be.15.foot brode, the hoaſt ſhalbe made to march by 5, in a ranke, bicauſe euerie footman will haue three foot in bredth from ſhoulder to ſhoulder, & 6.foot in length betwixt ranke & ranke, & one foot for euerie perſon, ſo that.21. foot in bredth, &.2. miles in length, will containe an armie of ten thouſand men. After the ſame reaſon whether there be twentie or thirtie thouſand footmen, according to the meaſuring of ground by the foote they maie be ſet in order verie eaſilie, neither can the leader be deceiued when he knoweth how manie armed men euerie place can containe. And after the ſame order as the place doth inlarge, he muſt enlarge the rankes, cauſing part of thy ſhotte to goe before the araie, and part behinde, and other to goe in ſuccour of thy horſemen that goe in viewing the paſſages, and the ambuſhmentes, with the whole doings of the enimie: and lette an other part bee for a vaunt gard and retregard to the raie, to be able to ſerue them at néed, and an other part to goe alwaies at the flankes of the raie, the which if there be ditches, ſhall ſerue as a counter mure againſt the horſmen of the enimie, and if they be men at armes, they muſt march on both the ſides of the battaile, and alſo of the hargubuſeirs that doe march by the flanks of the battaile, and the light horſemen to ſerue for ſcowtes both before and behinde the raie. Alſo there muſt be abundaunce of labourers to make places plaine, and to raſt downe ditches and bridges, and to make defences, and other neceſſarie things that are required in marching, the which muſt be garded by your light horſe and ſhot, and when you depart to faine to goe to ſome other place then that you go, and if there be no men at armes to appoint to euerie regiment certeine hargubuſeirs to ſerue on horſebacke, the which maie ſerue in ſtead of men at armes, & when occaſion ſerues to ſerue on foote againe. It is requiſite that all ſouldiers followe their conſtables and leaders, and haue great care and diligence in marching, to the end, that by ſodaine aſſaults they bée not at euerie ſtep to riſe in a rumour, & confuſedlie to runne here & there, and the one to goe contrarie to the other, & finallie comming about them, not to be able to doe anie thing of anie profit. For which cauſe thou oughteſt to march with thine armie through euerie place in battaile raie, whereby the ſouldiers maie be made more apt and ſpeadie to make a voiage, and quicke and readie to reſiſt if néede ſhall bée. They hauing learned to followe the enſignes & attend to the commaundements, and to behaue themſelues valiantlie, according to their place and order, if thou march in a plaine countrie, it is requiſite, that thy pikes march in battaile raie, retiring thine armie into a little ſpace, ſo that by the ſtraightneſſe and facilitie of inlarging, thou be not conſtrained to extend thy ſelfe into ſo much length, which faſhion of marchings ſeemes to giue power to the enimie to aſſault commodiouſlie their aduerſaries, and according to the occaſion to hurt them, he knowing to be taken from them the commoditie to defend themſelues, foraſmuch either with more largenes comming againſt thée, yͤ which is wont to happen both the hornes béeing compaſſed, it is like that hée ſhall eaſilie diſorder and put thée to flight, or els giuing charge on the flanke in the midſt of thy battaile, hauing alreadie broken thine order, ſodeinlie ſtop thy men from béeing able to go forward, béeing cloſed in the araies of their enimies. Wherefore minding to retire in a maine battaile, & to turne to reſiſt, they ſhall be able to doe little góod, as thoſe that haue vſed ſuch a maine battaile, which for want of thickneſſe is nothing ſtrong, but altogether weake. Alſo if the enimie ſhould charge thée on the rereward, thou ſhalt bée brought to the verie ſame neceſſitie, bicauſe thou ſhalt be ſo compaſſed as thy fronts ſhal not be able to ſuccour yͤ laſt, or yͤ laſt to ſuccour the firſt. For the which thing it is alwaies better & more ſure & eaſier, to gouerne the bands that march, cloſe and ſquare, then thinne and long, eſpeciallie, foraſmuch as to an armie that marcheth long, oft times happens that of ſome thing ſéene doubtfull and vncerteine, there groweth ſodeinlie feare and terrour, bicauſe ſometimes it hath chaunced that men deſcending from high and hillie places, into the plaine, to places expedite and open, and the formoſt ſéeing the laſt of the ſame band by a great diſtaunce to come after, ſuppoſing themſelues to bée aſſaulted of ſome ambuſh of enimies, it hath bene ſéene, they haue ſodeinlie turned to flight, & afterwardes no otherwiſe then enimies, with their owne companions, gone together by the eares. The victuals, the cariages, & all the reſt of prouiſion I iudge ſhould be placed in the midſt of the armie, yͤ without great daunger ſuch things maie be carried & conducted after the armie, but if it ſhall be otherwiſe the hindmoſt part would be garded & de-

fended

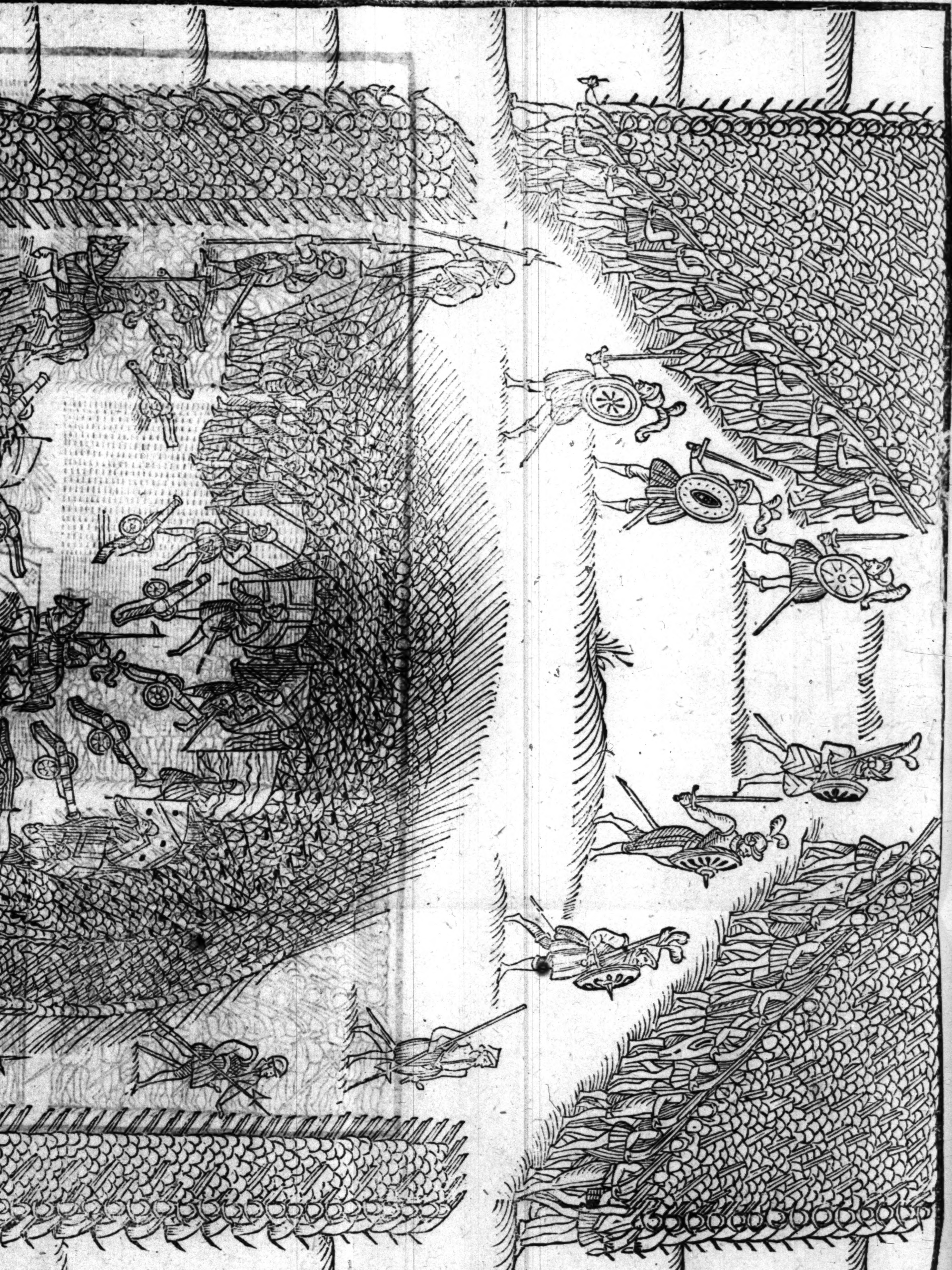
FORCE FOR THE NIGHT.



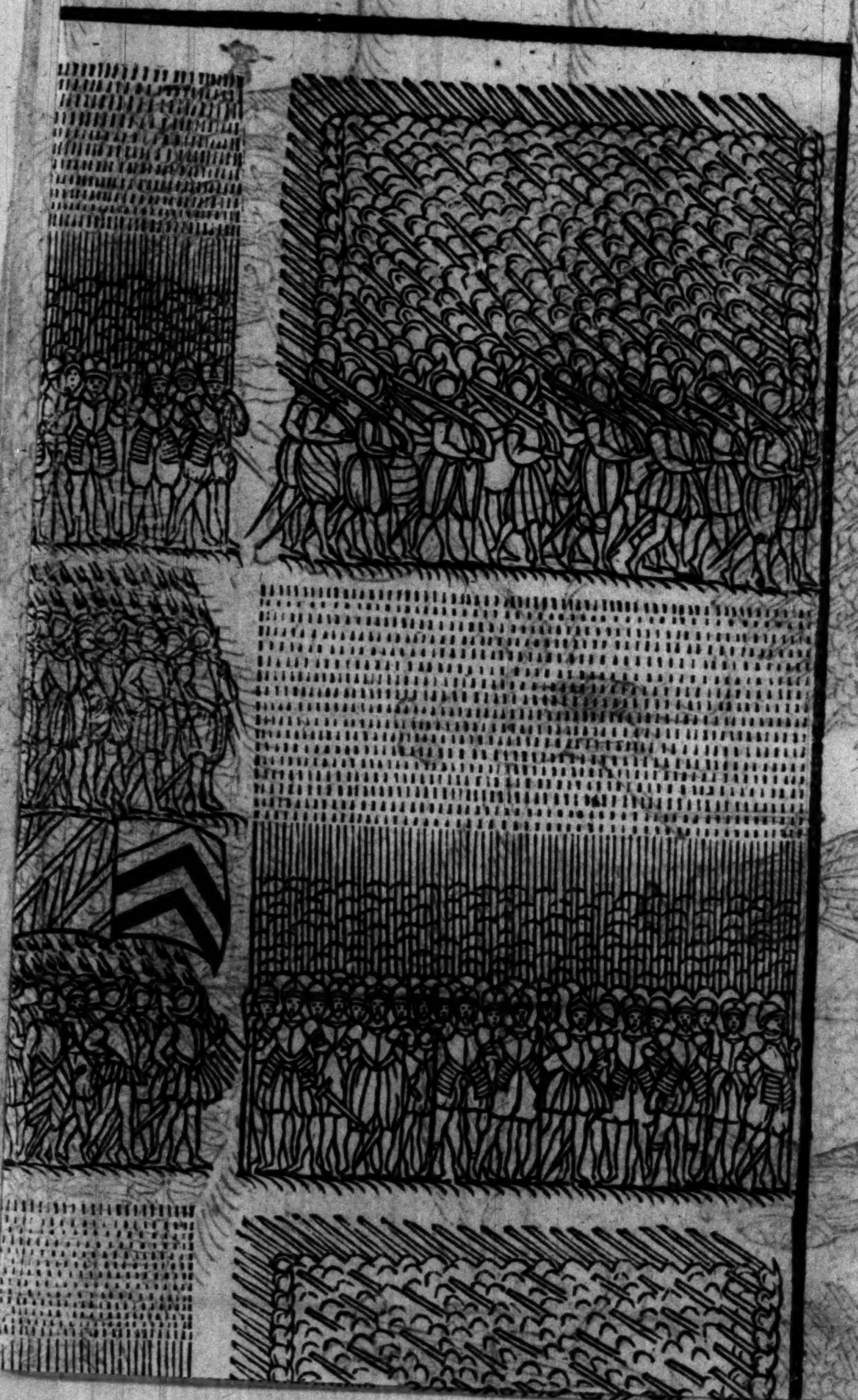
THE BATTELL IN FORME OF A MO



DONE, BEING OF GREAT FORCE FOR THE NIGHT.



lent both for daie and night.

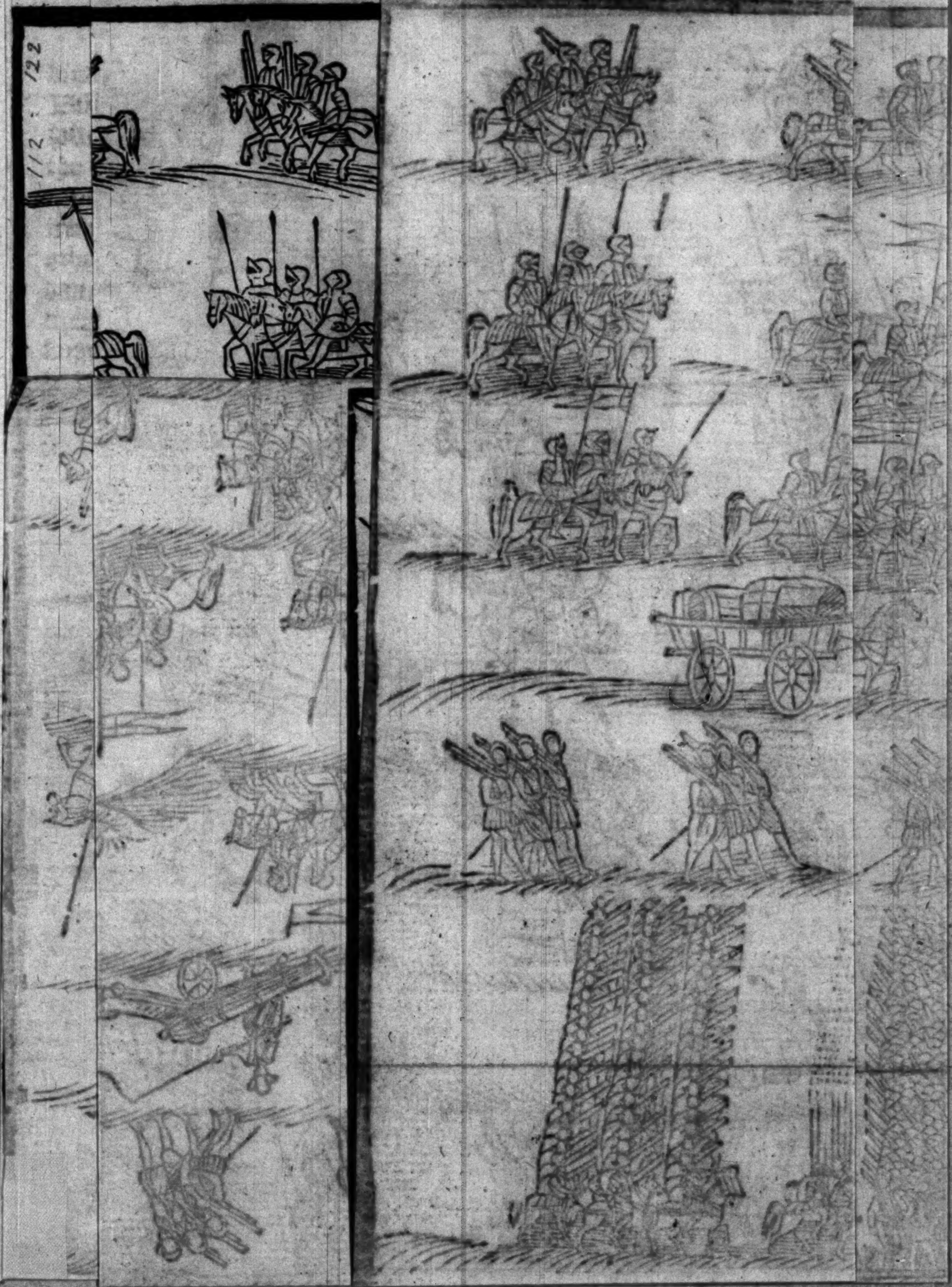


fended of the moſt valiant ſouldiers, as in the fronts, becauſe that at vnwares maie happen manie things, thy light horſemen going before inueſtigating and ſpieng where they maie paſſe, hauing occaſion to paſſe by mountaines, woodes, places cloſed with hils & moſt great deſartes, bicauſe the enimie many times by oportunitie will laye an ambuſh priuelie by the paſſage to aſſault his aduerſarie, which little thereof taking heede, hath eaſilie broken and brought them to vtter decaie, the which ambuſhes if the conductor by waie of exploratours ſhall foreſee with a little paine, hauing preuented the counſaile of the enimie, maie gette him a moſt great name of prudence, and likewiſe ſaue his armie. And as for the plaines thou with thine owne eies maiſt ſee a far off, foraſmuch as in the daie duſt moued & lifted vp into the aire, doth ſhow the mouing & ſturring of the enimie, and in the night the fires & flame ſignifieth their campe to be neare. When thy men are to be conducted & not to fight, thou oughteſt to remoue by daie, if peraduēture ſome thing do not conſtraine thee, for the which thou thinkeſt it good to go in haſt to come before thine enimie, wher indeed for ſuch occaſiō thou maiſt remoue by night, ſo that thou know it maie ſafelie be done to fight with the enimie. Lead thy men not in haſt but ſoftlie, & inforce thē not to make too long a iournie, foraſmuch as labour taken before men do come to fight, is ſeene moſt oftentimes vainelie to conſume & waſt the ſtrength of their bodies. And marching in the countrie of thy friends, it is needfull to commaund thy ſouldiers that in no maner of wiſe they touch or marre anie thing, but rather altogether to refraine, conſidering that Souldiers hauing weapons and libertie to doe what ſhall pleaſe them, will fauour nothing, eſpeciallie, for that the ſight of thinges that pleaſe men, out of doubt is woont moſt daungerouſlie to leade ignoraunt and vnwarie men to deſire them, and with the ſweetneſſe of robbing to entice them to all manner of miſchiefe, whereunto if thou prouide not, thy friends and thy confederates for verie ſmall occaſion will become enimies. Notwithſtanding, the countrie of thine enimies, thou ſhalt ſuffer thy ſouldiers openlie to deſtroie, burne, and conſume, bicauſe by the dearth of vittails and lacke of moneie, warres are wont to diminiſh, and be extinguiſhed: and contrariwiſe through aboundance and riches they are nouriſhed and mainteined, but firſt before thou ſuffer thine enimies countrie to be deſtroied, thou ſhouldſt giue aduice to thine enimies, threatning them what thou wilt doe, if they will not yeeld vnto thee: for that the perill of the miſeris prepared, and the feare of ruine looked for, ofttimes conſtraines men to graunt manie things, the which at the firſt by no manner of meanes had bene poſſible to haue brought them to paſſe, but after they haue once receiued the hurt, they will make little account of thee, & deſpiſe all other things as though thou couldeſt doe them no more harme. Albeit if thou knoweſt ſurelie that in the countrie of thine enimies thou muſt tarrie long with thine armie, ſuffer to be taken and ſpoiled thoſe things onelie which thou ſeeſt not to be greatlie profitable vnto thee: but the ſame which is to be thought maie bee preſerued for thy commoditie, commaund openlie to thy ſouldiers that they forbeare. Hauing made readie and ſet in order thy men, tarrie not long in thine owne countrie, nor yet in thy confederates, leaſt that conſuming al thy prouiſion, it ſeeme not that thou art of greater hurt to thy friends then to thine enimies, but rather conduct quicklie thine armie into thine aduerſaries countrie, whereby it be fertile and abundant, there maie be taken at thy need moſt plenteouſlie thoſe things that thou liſt, but if it be otherwiſe thou ſhalt cauſe to be knowne, that thou ſeekeſt to prouide moſt louinglie both for the wealth and profit of thy friends. Beſides this, thou oughteſt to care with all diligence that marching or incamping by ſea or land, victuals maie ſafelie be brought, foraſmuch as by ſuch meanes the marchants with all dilligence will bring all things, which for the vſe of an armie ſhalbe neceſſarie. Moreouer, when thou muſt paſſe by ſtraights, or march through rough and hillie waies, then is it conuenient principallie for the preſeruation of thy things, to ſend before ſhot on horſbacke and on foote, for the kéeping of thoſe places, rocks, or incloſed waies, leaſt the enimie taking it before thée, maie both let thy paſſage to thy great hinderance and loſſe: the contrarie thou oughteſt to inforce thy ſelfe to do, when thou vnderſtandeſt the enimie to paſſe, the like thou haſt not onelie to take héede for receiuing harme, but to enforce thy ſelfe to turne againſt the enimie, thoſe deceits wherby he thought to deceiue thée. And when thou purpoſeſt to goe againſt him, it is requiſite to prouide before him, and at vnwares oppreſſe him. So dilligentlie thou oughteſt to prouide to lette him euerie waie if thou vnderſtandeſt that he intendes to purſue thée.

(.˙.)

Of the order of the march in figure, and of the placing of the weapons.

FOrſomuch as there are diuerſe formes of marching, ſo I thinke it good to note this onelie one ſet downe in figure, as verie neceſſarie and of great force for an armie with his whole carriages to march with all: Wherein I partlie imitate the antiquitie, as otherwiſe the order now vſed, as for example, let there be an armie of. 40000. footmen, and 14000. horſemen, according to the proportion ſet downe, there is allowed to euerie hundred footemen, fortie pikes, fiftie ſhotte, ten billes, the which falles out to be 20000. ſhotte. 16000. pikes, and. 4000. holberdes, the which with the horſemen are to be diuided into three battailes: the Voward, the Maineward, and the Rereward battaile: In the Voward ſhall bée placed. 10000. footmen, wherof. 4000. pikes. 1000. bils. 5000. ſhot. In the front of the voward battaile are to be placed. 2000. piſtolaters on horſebacke. 1000. Launces, then there are to be placed thy piners who are to bée garded with. 500. ſhot of each wing, the Sergeaunt maior muſt giue in charge that theſe Piners beate downe and make plaine the ground before them in their march, in ſuch breadth as occaſion ſhall ſerue to make your battailes, or neceſſitie procure, or the ſtraightneſſe of the place permit, alſo the Sergeant hath to appoint theſe Piners that if they be charged by the enimies, hauing their weapons to defend themſeuſes amongſt the ſhotte: or otherwiſe to retire themſelues by the winges of the battaile, and to bée placed at the diſcreation of the Sergeant maior in the battaile, next after the Piners ſhall followe. 2000. ſhotte, next vnto the ſhotte the carriages of the firſt battaile with all the impediments, gure.



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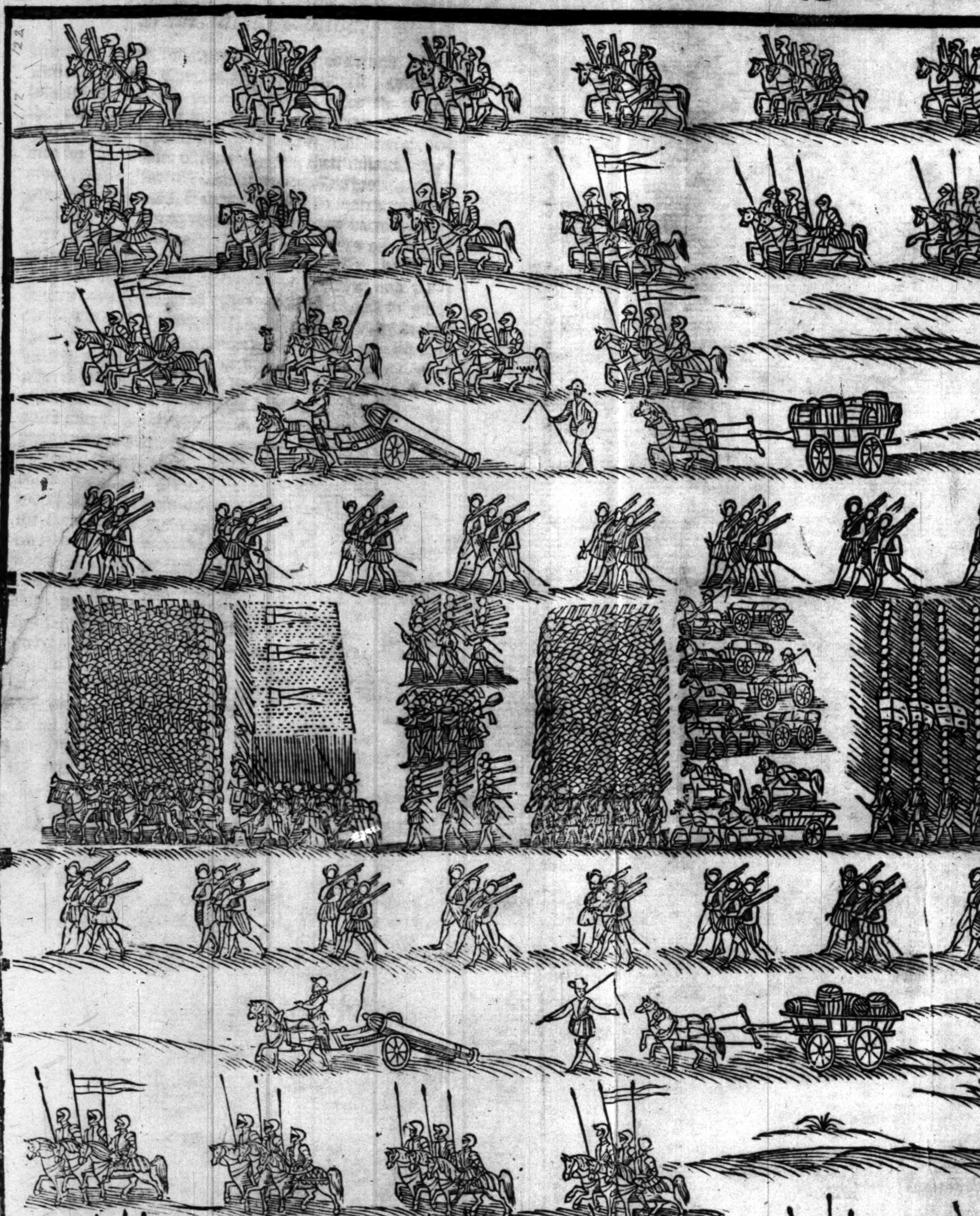
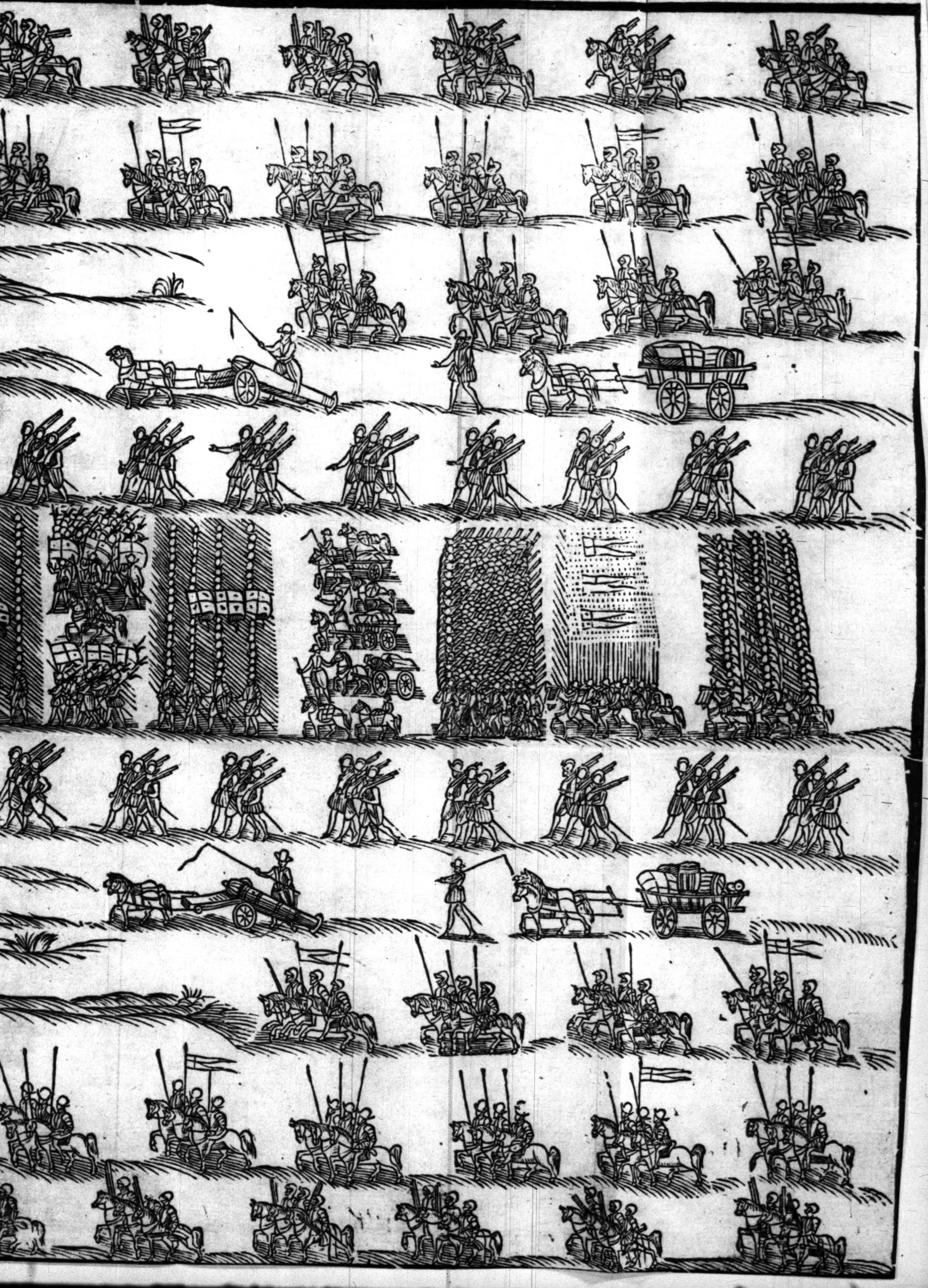
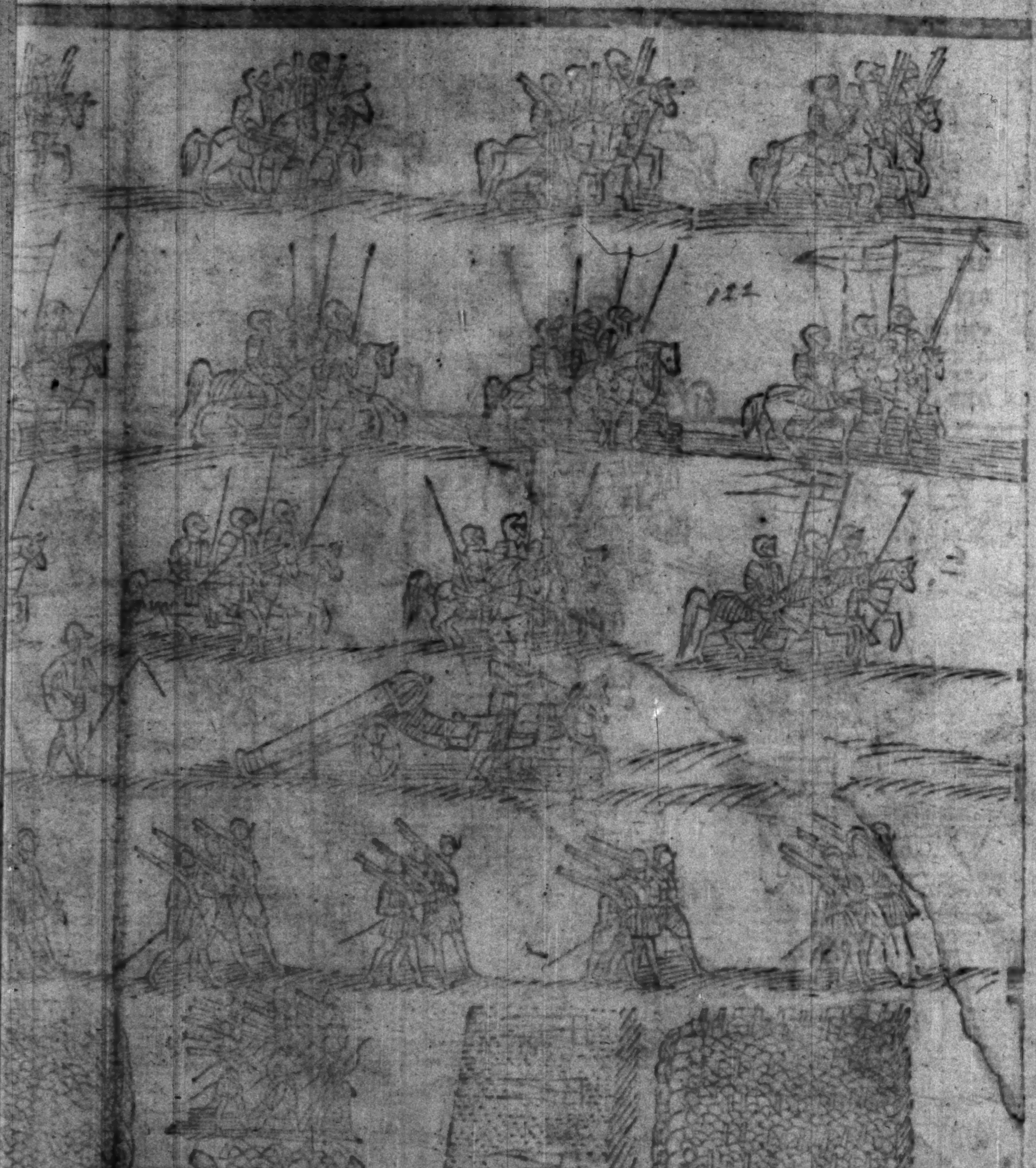


er of the march in figure.





122

dimentes, then followeth .2000 . pikes: and 1000. Billes, with the Chieftaine in the middeſt, then followeth the other . 2000 . Pikes, after the pikes the carriages of the merchaunts, and puruaiers, who muſt by the appointment of the Generall march armed for the defence of their charge, then followeth the other . 2000 . ſhotte, and if you paſſe through anie daungerous places, it is requiſite ſo to march as you maie ſodeinlie bring them to a quadrant battaile, ſending alwaies before . 100 . Hargulaters on Horſebacke, and an hundred light horſemen for vancurriers: to diſcouer and viewe the ſtraightes and paſſages: as otherwiſe to take the breadth and to giue certificath to the officers whereby they maie make their march thereafter, and to viewe that all places bée frée from ambuſhes and traines of the enimie, whereby the armie maie the more ſafelier and quietlier paſſe, ſending from the frontes as neceſſitie require aide to aſſiſt the curriers, then muſt followe your maine battaile of footemen, the which is 20000 . Foote-men, whereof . 10000 . Shotte, eight thouſand Pikes . 2000 . Holbardes, the which are to bée diuided in this manner, next vnto the ſhotte of the Voward battaile muſt bée placed the carriages of the maine battaile, with bagge and baggage, who muſt bée placed by quarter, then foure thouſand Pikes, next the Pikes . 2000 . Holberdes with the Generall in the middeſt, then the other foure thouſand pikes, after the pikes the carriages of the merchauntes, the weaponnes of the Rereward battaile to be diuided as in the Voward, who muſt ſend forth corriers from the Rerewarde, to eſpie whether the enimie doth proſecute thée to take aduauntage to thy hinderaunce or no, and you muſt place next your ſhotte in the Rereward one thouſande Launces, and two thouſande piſtolaters, your . 10500.

ſhotte of the maine battell are to be placed as wings to all your battailes , who muſt be plaſt a ſixtéene paces from the ſides of the battels . Next vnto the ſhot muſt goe the artilerie of the field with their carriages, with like diſtance on both the ſides of the battailes,then muſt be placed.1000. men at armes of each ſide of the battels. Likewiſe.1000.Launces of each ſide,and. 2000. hargulaters,as appeareth in the figure . The General muſt giue in charge that in all daungers till the fótmen maie be brought to forme of battaile,that the ordinance and artilerie maie be redilie and equallie diuided in the two hornes of the battaile,to terrifie the enimie to the vttermoſt,and if ſo be that the enimie will attempt the battaile on the wings,lette the hargulaters with the reſt of the horſe and ſhot in the wings make the like defence,thus euerie part ſhall be of like ſort defended vntill thou haſt made thy battels as pleaſeth thée: if this order cannot pleaſe thée to march withall,through a ſuſpected place,you maie practiſe that which the wiſe Captaine maie beſt like of : or according to him that ſhall haue the authoritie of the field,not thinking it amiſſe in noting this order in figure,with the diuiſion of the weapons,for that béeing well conſidered,and with aduiſe well ordered , you maie make preſentlie as manie battels as you will, and in what order you pleaſe,euen by hand,without anie great trouble,or buſineſſe of braine.

The ordering of the lodgings.

NOw when the wiſe Captaine ſhall be come into his enimies land, and that by his politicke gouernment he ſhall haue eſcaped all the traines of deceipt which were laid to entrap him, inſomuch that he is come to the walles of anie Citie, there to laie ſiege: his firſt care muſt be, that he be ſetled ther, wher he may haue either at their backs ſome great fenne, ſome large riuer, or ſome déepe dale, hauing high pendles ouer it, either caſt there by Art, or fortified by nature, or els he muſt prouide that he place them where they maie be defended by ſome other meanes, as in the top of ſome hill, or vnder ſome mountaine. But for the greater ſafetie of the armie, he ſhall ſend before faithfull ſpies, which ſhall diſcouer the coaſt, and make true report of all they ſée, in ſuch ſort as he doth, which is ſet in ſome promontorie, to watch and giue warning, of whatſoeuer enimies he ſhall ſée to appeare by ſea. But if ſo be that theſe places of ſtrength be wanting in any place where he ſhall come, he muſt in anie caſe prouide that he encampe there, where he maie both hinder all paſſage, and eſpeciallie of victualls to his enimies beſieged: and yet haue frée conueiaunce of prouiſion for his owne armie. He muſt vſe eſpeciallie in the choice of the Plat, the wiſe aduiſe of his companie, as namely of the Maiſter of the campe, the Sergeant Maior, and other experienced heads of his armie. And particularly for the Plat it ſelfe he may follow the counſaile of the Maiſter of the Campe, the Sergeant Maior: whether it be commodious for the victualling of the Campe, he muſt learne of the chiefe Purueier: and whether it be fit to fight in, he maie take the counſale of other beaten ſouldiers: ſo

The choiſe of the Plat ought to be by the conſent of the chiefe Officers.

that all hauing the election of the place both by the benefit of the Theoꝛiks, and the helpe of pꝛactiſe they ſhalbe lodged in places well defenced, wholeſome in aire, plentie in water and wood and meddow, frée of paſſage foꝛ victualls ſo that the armie be diſquieted by no want. If in that place in which they are determined to giue the ſiege, as conuenient to compaſſe the citie with the armie, there be anie Pallaice oꝛ place of commoditie it muſt bée allotted foꝛ the Lieuetenaunt generall. If ther be none, let ther be made a ſquare vale of cunning men, wel trenched & caſt into this foꝛme following, which I haue reſembled partlie to yͤ of foꝛmer time, oꝛ anie other foꝛme, as the Platte will beſt beare, oꝛ the counſaile of thoſe which are of greater experience héerein then I, can better deuiſe. But of what ſoꝛt ſoeuer it be, it muſt be ſuch, that the men at armes maie lodge about the Generall, and the Launces about the men at armes, the pikemen about the Light hoꝛſe, and the hargubuſiers about the pikes, accoꝛding to the manner and foꝛme mencioned in the ende, that when by anie ſodaine chaunce either by daie oꝛ night, the campe ſhall be ſette on by the mightie multitude and foꝛce of the enimie, eſpecially by night, the hargubuſiers and the pikes maie foꝛ a while make reſiſtaunce in the head, till the Light hoꝛſmen and the launces with the men at armes haue leaſure to arme themſelues, and come with the launces in the front on foote, in manner of pike men to the Pauilion of the great Generall, and ſo armed as they be, they are to trie the vttermoſt of their ſtrength and courage to ſaue their Generall and their armie, to their owne honour: which they maie doe verie well, if ſo be that they will not ſticke to ruſh vpon their enimies, and with their Launces ſeruing foꝛ armed men, maie encounter with the pikemen, whereby they maie both defend their owne valiantlie, & beat backe their footmen, mauger their foꝛce, conſidering that they ſhall be in complet armour and freſht, & their

Of placing of the vveapons within the Campe.

enimies

enimes but armed in part, and alredie tired with the hot onſet they haue had in the fronts, and beſides the footemen being newlie ſupplied and ſomewhat refreſhed may breake in by the flanke and backes of the enimie, ſo that they maie repent themſelues that they euer attempted an onſet to their ſo great loſſe, and greater ſhame, as enforced to flie and forſake their enterpriſe, onelie by the might and worthineſſe of the armed men, wher vpon the armed men, as well bard as light, ſhall at all times for their great honour, & for the aforenamed neceſſitie, lodge about their Generall. I haue ſeene the armed men, & the light horſmen lodged, ſome at the entraunce of yͤ trench within the banke, and other without, not farre from the ditch of the ſaid trench: howbeit I haue alwaies thought ſome ouerſight to be therein. But I ſubmit my ſelfe ſtil to better iudgment, for that if by night as I haue ſaid they ſhall be aſſailed, they muſt needes be taken vnprouided and vnarmed, then will they not be able to make anie long reſiſtance, ſo that the enimie breaking in vpon them, ſhal finde the footmen with yͤ General, deſtitute of the defence of yͤ bard & light horſe: wherevpon without all doubt, they ſhall be killed without reſpect, or taken priſoners, or otherwiſe flie from their tents, wͭ their great diſhonour. The forme of the campe I haue ſet downe at the ende of this diſcourſe in figure, partlie ſhewing how the ditch ſhould be caſt about the Plat. The ſpace of the plat muſt be agreeable to yͤ quantitie of yͤ armie, which is to be determined by the Maiſter of the campe, yͤ Sergeant maior, & the whole counſell. Wherevpon yͤ greater armie muſt haue yͤ greater plat, & the leſſe armie the leſſe plat. Alwaies prouiding, yͭ the ſtreets for yͤ inner lodgings be made wide inough, aſwell for yͤ eaſe of yͤ ſouler, as for yͤ vſe of yͤ merchāt & purueier, as alſo for whatſoeuer ſodain chance may happen: ſeeing yͭ if not in order of battell, yet in this double ordered forme, one man may take anothers place, & by that meanes help one another.

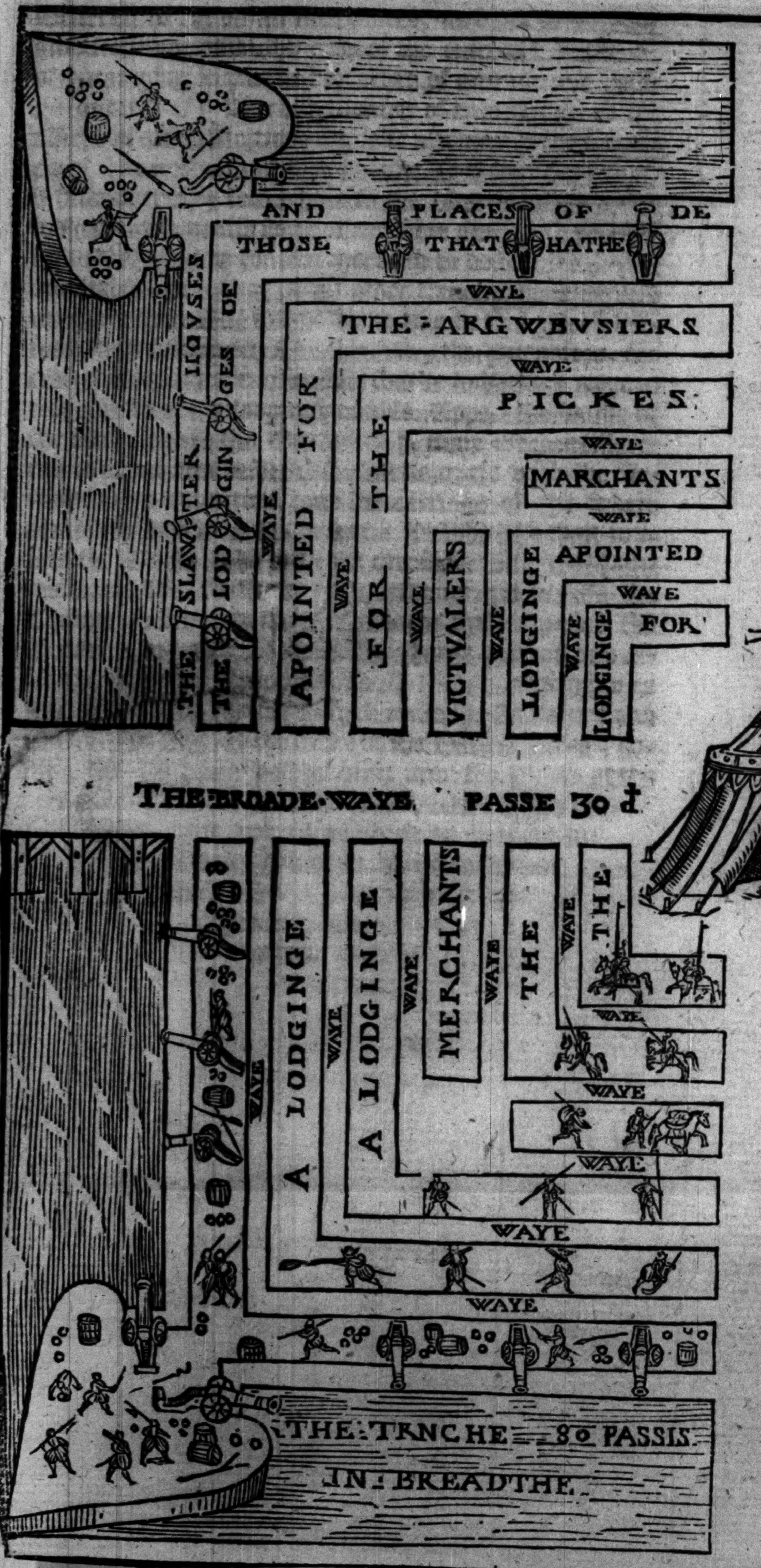
The ditches ſhall be 80.paces broad & as déepe as maie be,if the ſtonineſſe of the ground,or ſome hard rocks doe not hinder,as it doth about the Trapanians in Sicile.

For about two miles from the citie, there growes a huge rocke. This largneſſe of the ditch is neceſſarie during the time of anie ſiege,but eſpeciallie if the armie be incamped in a Plat not wel defenced of it ſelfe,therby to be ſafe from all traines and ſleights of the enimie, both by daie and night. But marching by the waie,ther is no ſuch depth nor largneſſe required,eſpecially if the aduerſaries armie lie not in waite to ſet vpon you. Howbeit it is good alwaies to lodge ſafelie,being in your enimies land or otherwiſe in place of daunger, and I perſwade my ſelfe,that this is a verie profitable forme of lodging,for that if the enimie ſet vpon them in their lodgings,he ſhall finde them armed and ordered in a quadrant battaile,and flanked on euerie ſide with hargubuſiers and artillerie. And beſides the horſemen béeing in the midſt, the enimie will ſuppoſe that all the ſtrength lieth in the head,whereas the horſmen maie come forth armed and ſet vpon them by the flankes and behinde, through the benefite and ſcope of the large ſtreats which are from the North to the South,and from the Eaſt to the Weſt, and breaking vpon the enimies thus at vnawares by the flankes and behind them, maie endamage them to their ſhame and confuſion. It is to be noted,that the Coronels,the Captaines & other head Officers muſt lodge about their charge of footmen, to the ende that the ſouldier in ſight of his Captaine dare not doe the thing which honeſtie will not brooke. And moreouer ther muſt be care had that the watch and ward and ſcouts be not raiſed before morning, nor that the gates of the campe, be opened to any,before the Sunne be a good height, & the ſpialls be ſent to view if there be no priuie ambuſhmēts appointed by the enimie to endamage thée and doe thée outrage. There muſt be therefore great forſight in the

Generall

THE SLAWTER HOVSES

¶THE PLAT FOR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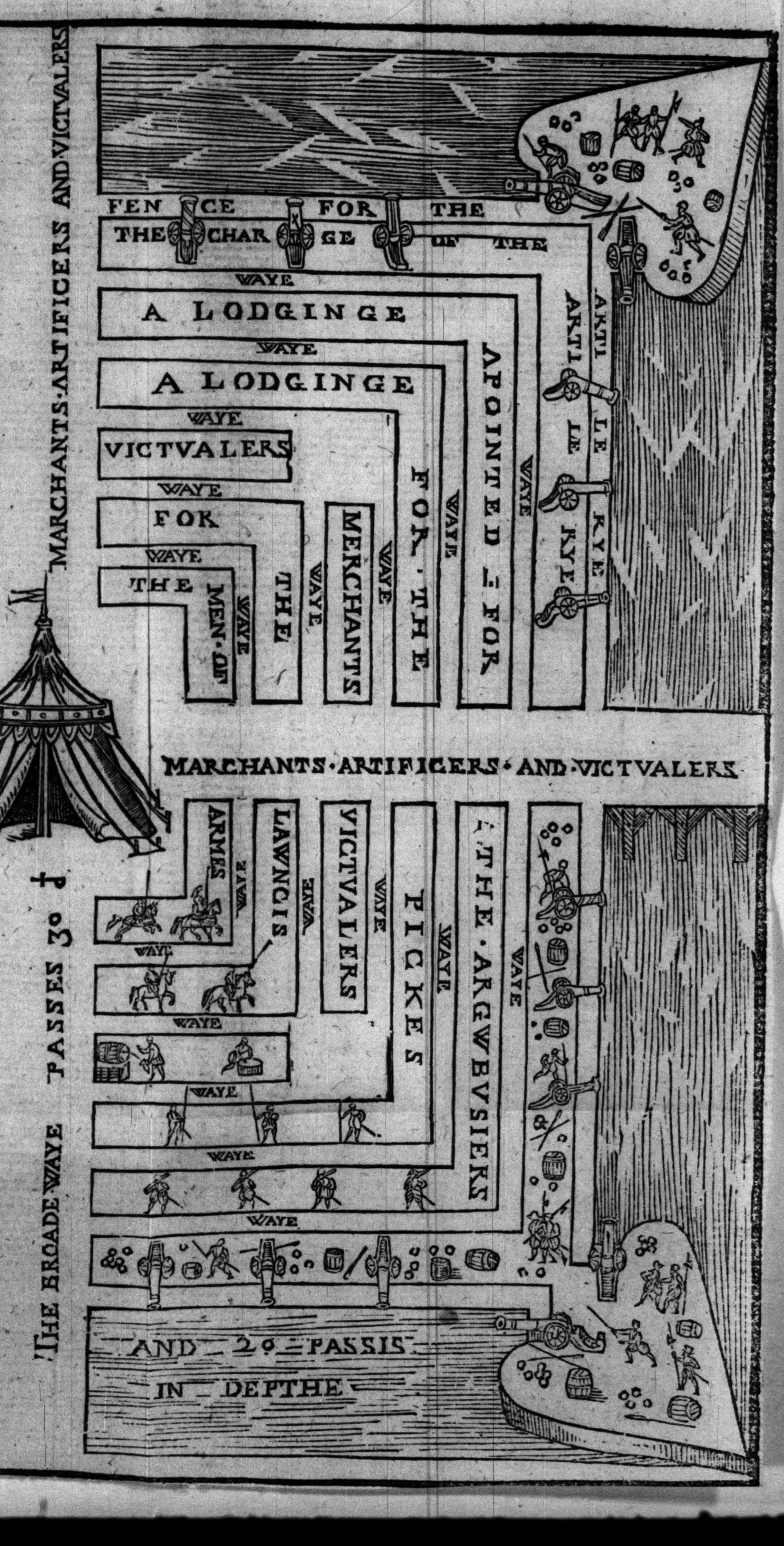
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AND 20 PASSIS
IN DEPTHE

Generall to cut off all ſuch places, as be fit to harbour anie ſcouts or ambuſhments of the enimie. This forme of encamping is partlie borrowed of antiquitie, & partlie imitated of ẏ Turkiſh manner of encamping, in the aſſiege of anie citie, tieng my ſelfe alwaies to the memorie of the auncients of former time. If there be anie who miſliketh this, I leaue him to the libertie of his owne iudgement to deuiſe ſome other of his owne, & I promiſe him that I wil be content therwith to do him pleaſure, & not in this alone, but in all other things aboue ſhewed in this worke. But if this forme like, he ſhal place ẏ fotmen, the horſmen, the Merchaunts, the Purueiors, the craftesmen, ſouldier to ſouldier, backe to backe, & ridge to ridge, making the lodgings double. Uppon the banke of the ditch, and in the Curtaines he maie place artillerie round about and before it for ſafetie, or els with the carriage of the munition, and the carriage of the whole armie enuiron it for his defence: In which he ſhall imitate the Turke, who with the carriage, with the Cammells, and the Artillerie, doth inchaine and fortifie the Campe. Neere vnto the artillerie, he ſhall appoint the Gunners to lodge, who haue the charge thereof, and after the Hargubuſiers, and ſo forth from hand to hand as I haue ſaid. And further he ſhall cauſe the Captaines and Officers to lodge at the backe of the Hargubuſiers, hauing his Captaine before him, and the Pikes at the flankes, that euerie kinde of ſouldiers may be conioined, and not diſmembred as it were in their ſeruice, and from their Captaines: which otherwiſe will be a cauſe of greater diſorder, and manie diſcommodities.

So,

An Oration to be made by the Genreall, before the Battell be fought.

Valiant Knights and Companions in Warre, moſt thankfullie I accept your ſeruice, for that you doe offer your liues as true ſubiects, to accompanie me the Kings high Generall in the Warres: wherein you greatlie ſhow your duties. For of right you ought to loſe your goods, and to venture your liues at the commaundement of the King, and for the defence and ſuretie of your Countreie, giuing unto you, not onelie thanks for your companie, but much more for your good counſell, which dailie you giue me. For in great conflicts, ſeldome is found together both good counſell and ſtoute hearts, minding not to enterpriſe this battell in hope of mans power, for then had you reaſon we ſhould not giue battell, ſeeing yͤ great multitude in reſpect of us. For as you ſaie, the waightie affaires of a publike weale, ſhould not be unaduiſedlie committed to the uncerteintie of Fortune: the which hath cauſed the King my Maiſter to apoint me in this daungerous and perilous warres. Firſt, truſting that on our part there remaineth Juſtice, & ſith God is the ſame onelie Juſtice, I truſt aſſuredlie he will giue me yͤ victorie in this perillous conflicts, for Juſtice auaileth princes more that they haue, then the men of war doe which they lead. Wherefore ſith our cauſe is iuſt, and that we haue God yͤ onelie Judge thereof on our ſides, me thinks no worldlie feare ſhould make us ceaſe to giue the battell: for I ſhould ſhow my ſelfe to be of ſmall faith, and alſo blaſpheme God, ſaieng, he were of ſmall Juſtice, for God ſheweth his power there, where the fraileneſſe of man hath leaſt hope. Then ſince by the King our Maſter and Gouernour, we are appointed and procured to come to this warre, I haue determined my moſt louing Companions and fellow Souldiers to enter in battell, and valiantlie to aduenture my life with you: and if I periſh therein, I ſhall be ſure it ſhall be for the ſaluation of my ſoule, & the memorie of my perſon, for to die through Iuſtice is not to die, but to change death for life: & thus doing, if I loſe my life, yet I loſe not my honour, and all this conſidered, I doe that which to my Prince and the Common-wealth I am bound. For to a Prince it were great infamie & diſhonour, the quarrell being his owne, ſhould by the bloud of others ſeeke reuenge, minding this daie to trie in battell, whether the pleaſure or will of the liuing God be to giue vs victorie, the which maie be a warning to others of the great wrong offered vs: if otherwiſe he ſuffer vs to periſh, the ende of the ſword of the enimie, is but yͤ ſcourge of our offences. The beſt I ſee therefore in this matter to be done, is that we confeſſe our ſelues vnto the celeſtial God, preparing our ſelues to receiue our redeemer, euery man to pardon & forgiue his brother, if he haue done wrong or iniurie vnto him, for oftentimes though the demaund of the warre be iuſt, yet many miſhaps befall therin, through the offences of thoſe which purſue & follow the ſame. Now each thing accompliſhed as behoueth according to my ſtrength, then let God diſpoſe things as he ſhall ſeeme good. Wherfore my louing, valiant & ſtout Souldiers, doubt not at all, for this daie I muſt either vanquiſh mine enimies, or els ſuffer death: & if I die, I do yͭ which I needs muſt. Wherfore I will now ceaſe to exhort you any more, deſiring you moſt louingly to cōſider yͭ, wherunto your dutie leadeth you, remembring yͭ you are come as knights: & in the defence of your Countrie to wage battell, being now come to that pinch, that deedes muſt more auaile vs then words: for peace ought to be maintained by the tongue, but warres ought to be atchiued by the ſword.

Of the ordering of the battailes before they fight.

THe oration being made by the Generall, and praiers finiſhed to the immortall God, it is requiſite that thou haue care to bring forth thy armie to the field with bright & ſhining armour, which eaſilie maie be done, by giuing charge in time to the Captaines, and ſo to the officers, that their burgonets, corſlets, caleeuers, halberds, ſwords, & euerie other peece of armour: forasmuch as ẏ cleannes & brightnes of the weapons, maketh the armie ſeeme terrible, & putteth feare & trauel in the minds of ẏ enimies. Then calforth thy bands, ẏ which being ſet in araie, the Generall being expert, hauing ſeene the preparation of the enimies, giueth in charge to the Sergeant maior and the principall corporalls to accommodate and ordaine his ſouldiers in battaile according to the armie, the men, & the manners of them. And if the enimie be more puiſſant of horſemen: thou hauing the commoditie, chooſe thee ſtraight and difficult places, or at the foote of mountaines and where the horſe cannot eaſilie ſerue. If in footmen he exceedeth, then it is requiſite to get the hills and places of aduauntage, as the Sunne and winde, &c. and that with diligence to chooſe ſuch fit places, which either be neere Rockes or Riuers: and aboue all things, where thou maiſt put in araie thy battailes, and by the qualitie of thy place be able to let thy enimes, ẏ they neither cōpaſſe thee about nor incloſe thee, ẏ which requires not onelie the counſaile and prudence of a wiſe Captaine, but the counſaile of the moſt expert in the campe, becauſe oftentimes an Armie hapneth vpon ſuch places.

And notwithſtanding the Captaine is ignorant how to chooſe ſuch ſituation of ground as is beſt for him, but of thoſe that are preſent it is good to chooſe the beſt, and to foreſée which maie be moſt profitable, is ſurely a ſigne of a wiſe Captaie: Caius Sulpitius, to feare his enimies got a great manie of mules and other beaſts vnprofitable for the warres, cauſing a greate number of ſackes to be gotten, which were ſo ordered vppon the backes of the beaſts as they ſéemed men at armes, giuing in charge whiles he was a fighting they ſhold appeare vpon a hill, wherby grew his victorie againſt the Frēchmen. The Spaniards to ouercome Amilcar, ſet in the fronts of their battels, cartes full of towe, drawen with Oxen, that béeing readie for the encounter, they ſet it on fire, cauſing the Oxen vehementlie to thruſt forwards into ẏ armie of the enimie deuiding the ſame. Thy number ſmall, and the fields large and open, it is good to make ditches, ẏ which being filled with bowghes and ſlightlie couered with earth, leauing voide ſpaces for thy horſe and ſhot to procure ſkirmiſh, the which being of the enimie encountered maie faine a running awaie, and béeing proſecuted by the enimie, ſhal be ouerthrowen in the ditches, where they are eaſilie ſlaine, manie ſuch notable diuiſes by wiſe Captaines hath béene practiſed, the which vpon the ſodeine put in vſe, will greatlie profit. Thy battels béeing made and ſet in order, it is requiſite that thou leaue the ward within the trenches of the campe for the defence of thy lodginges, munition, and carriages, leaſt the enimie vnderſtanding the place to be left voide, ſend his ſouldiers to take the campe, and ſo to ſpoile all: vppon occaſion ſome Captaines will deſtroie their owne lodgings, or els paſſe riuers, or leaue behinde them hils and déepe places, to the end that the ſouldiers ſtanding conſtantlie maie ouercome the aduerſarie & obtaine the victorie, or otherwiſe altogether to periſh, for that if they ſhould thinke

Of the policie of Caius Sulpitius, vvhereby he ouercame the Frenchmen.

The policie of the Spaniards ouercame Amilcar.

Hovv the cutting of trenches maie be the ouerthrovv of the enimie.

Hovv the flouriſhing of the vveapons before the battel againſt the Sun, cauſeth a feare in the enimie.

to ſaue themſelues by running awaie, they ſhall ſee by all manner of meanes taken from the poſſibilitie to eſcape. Now being come to ioine battaile with thy enimie, cauſe thy ſouldiers ſomewhat before, to flouriſh oft their naked ſwords and holberds againſt the Sunne, for that the gliſtering of the weaponnes, and their ſhining points, through the brightneſſe now of the one & now of the other, againſt the reſplendant beames of the Sunne, doth ſhew a certeine horrible terrour of warre, the which will ſtrike a dreade and feare into the mindes of the enimies. Likewiſe it is ſometimes requiſite that thy battailes goe forwardes with rumours and ſhowtings, ſometimes running with violence, foraſmuch as the ſemblaunce of ſuch thinges with the noiſe of trumpettes, drummes, and greate ordinaunce, wonderfullie troubleth and feareth the heartes of the aduerſaries, alſo it is greate wiſedome in a Captaine, not with deſire to be drawne to bee the firſt to giue the onſet, but to ſtaie thee neere thy trench till thou haſt viewed thy ſelfe and the rendies of the enimies: that is, how manie battailes, how they are placed, of what condition, and where they are diſpoſed to fight, for after this manner thou maiſt more commodiouſlie ſee to thine affaires: conſidering which of thine thou haſt to ſette againſt thoſe of thy enimies, and in what manner thy men are to bee ordeined and placed, dooing in like ſort to a good Phiſition, the which conſidering firſt the infirmitie, and knowing the cauſe, commeth afterwardes to giue remedie; therefore ordeine thy men ſo as maie tourne moſt vtilitie to thy buſineſſe. The manner of ordering of battailes latelie vſed, I cannot greatlie commend, for the armie beeing .20. 30. or. 40.M. they are diuided but into 3. battailes, whereby enſueth manie perilles & diſcommodities, becauſe the Pike beeing but 5. yards three quarters long, euerie man occupieng a yard and halfe a quarter of pike, can occupie but foure or fiue rankes at the moſt, ſo that the reſt are ſuperfluous and loſt, beſides, they are eaſilie to bee compaſſed, and to bee charged on euerie ſide: wherefore I haue ſet downe an order of one of the battailes in figure, according to my opinion, the which if it maie turne profit to my countreie I woulde be moſt gladde. The occaſion of the proſperous ſucceſſe of the Romaines, was onelye through their good orders, by diuiding their Legions into cohortes, the which were bandes of. 400. and 50. the 50. were ſhotte. the. 400. were armed, their weapons, pikes, ſwordes and targets, the which were placed in quadrant manner. 20. euerie waies, beeing. 10. battailes in front, leauing a certeine ſpace betweene euerie battaile for their retraite vpon occaſion vnto the next order, which were but ſixe battailes, and the rereward foure battailes, all in like number, keeping one breadth, the voward were called Haſtatie, their battailes thicke & cloſe, the Maineward were called Principie, who had ſuch ſpace betweene the rankes as they might receiue the Haſtatie, the Rereward were called Triarij, whoſe ſpaces betweene their ranks, were ſuch, as they might receiue the Principie and Haſtatie: on the wings were placed ſeauen rankes of Pikes, of ſtraungers, which did diſtend in length from the voward to the rereward, through theſe good orders they became conquerours of manie countries. Now becauſe of the diuerſitie of the weapons hauing. 20000. footemen, I woulde diuide them into tenne battailes, to euerie one of the battailes ſhall bee according to my proportion ſette downe. 1000. ſhotte. 800. Pikes, and. 200. Billes, the which placed in two-folde wiſe according to my proportion ſette downe in figure will bee in breadth. 45. and in length. 22. & 10. ouerplus, the which are to bee placed at the diſcreation of the Sergeant Maior,

How the good ordering of the Romaine Legions made the victors.

Of the making of the battels to be fought.

the ſhot placed in the wings and rere ward in maniples for their readier ſeruice, who muſt bee placed a good diſtance from thy battaile, thy men at armes vppon the wings of the ſhot, thy Launces as two hornes in the front of thy battaile, the light horſe in the fronts of thy Launces, the hargulaters in the frontes of thy light horſe, who with the piſtolaters are the firſt that begins the battaile: thy great ordinaunce to be placed in the fronts of the battailes, or in ſuch conuenient place as maie moſt terrifie the enimie: there would be appointed certeine troupes of Launces, whoſe guidons would bee contrarie to the reſt, the which the Germaine calls, their Eorlorne hoope, the French Infans perdus, who muſt at ſuch time and inſtant as ſhal be thought good by the Generall, giue the charge vpon the enimies battails, whatſoeuer ſhall happen, who are for yͤ ſame to receiue double paie. The ſecond battaile not to be placed in the front with the firſt battaile, as the Romaines did, but in the rereward of the firſt ſo farre wide and with ſuch diſtaunce, as the horſemen and ſhot a foote giuing the firſt charge, may retire themſelues without diſturbaunce to the battells, hauing thy ſhot placed as in yͤ voward with yͤ launces & ſhot on horſbacke, yͤ third battel to be placed in yͤ rereward of the ſecond, with like diſtance with ſhot and horſe, and ſo to the fourth, fift, and the tenth, in the rereward of the which, if occaſion ſhall require, thou maiſt as in the Rereward of the battaile, place for thy defence certeine of thy carriages, thy battailes beeing thus ordered, thou ſhalt be ſure no waies to be compaſſed by the enimies, whereas thou maiſt eaſilie compaſſe in him, not ordered in the like maner, and thy battailes beeing but little, yet as ſtrong as the greater, beeing ſtronglie fortified euerie waies with pikes, and when a ſigne is giuen, your hargulaters, piſtolaters and launces, may at the ſodeine be with the formoſt, or readie for anie other place of ſeruice. Alſo your ſecond bat-

battaile maie ioyne with the firſt, and the third with the ſecond, and ſo to ſtrengthen your battailes at pleaſure, as otherwiſe two or three of thy battailes to giue the charge to one of his battailes, and if it ſhould ſo hapen that thy firſt and ſecond battailes ſhould bee ouerthrowne, thy battaile plaſt in this order thou maiſt retire thy ſelfe and leaue of the field, mawger the head of thy enimie, who in proſecuting thee, diſorder themſelues, as manie times happens, maie be eaſilie conquered, vſing thy battailes in this order, I holde to be of greateſt and moſt auailable.

Of the office of a Generall, when the battaile is a fighting.

Thy battaile ſet in order, the horſe and ſhot beeing encountred, it is requiſite that the Generall vſeth ſome ſpeach vnto the whole armie, without the which many times a whole armie ruinateth, for that his ſpeaking taketh awaie feare, incourageth the mindes, increaſeth the obſtinants to fight, diſcouereth the deceipts, promiſeth rewardes, ſheweth the perills, and how to auoide them, reprehending, praieng, threatening, filling with hope, praiſe, ſhame, doing thoſe things by the which the humaine paſſions are extinct: vnto the Generall it apperteineth rather with wiſdome circumſpectly to forſee them boldlie to fight, becauſe that his fighting cannot ſo much benefit the common weale, although he ſhould ſhew force inuincible, as the loſing of his life ſhould endamage the ſame, neither that in diſtreſſe to refraine from fight, by the which the ſouldiers maie doe ſome exploite, but the beſt is, with prudence to foreſee things, and deliberating in times conuenient to counſell the common weale: principallie to the General, and to no other is requiſite,

Hovv the fighting of the Generall cãnot benefit ſo much a common vveale, as his vviſe counſell.

for as the maiſter of a ſhippe forſaking his charge doing that apperteineth to a marriner, giueth great occaſion to the loſſe of the Shippe. Euen ſo the Generall, who ſetting a part his office of counſelling and prouiding of euerie thing to deſcend ſo lowe, as to take vpon him the charge of a ſouldier, ſhould commit the like errour: for through the negligence of ſuperiours becommeth vaine all aid to whome ſuch affaires is committed, the Generall béeing ſlaine putteth the commonweale in hazard of decaie, the which béeing aliue, hauing through his counſaile and diſcreation atchieued felicitie by meane of foreſight with reaſon, he maie lawfullie glorie: and contrariwiſe hée that is ſo ignoraunt, arrogant, and couetous, that beléeueth not to doe anie thing honourablie, except hée fighteth himſelfe is not to be thought, but rather preſumptuous and fooliſh hardie, and he that will hazard his life to gette him a name of the multitude, whereby to putte thoſe waightie affaires in perill, is verie vnméete for ſuch a charge. But if neceſſitie conſtraines thée to fight, it behoueth thée to fight warilie, and not to feare death: chooſing rather to bée depriued of lyfe, hauing anie ouerthrowe, then to liue with ſhame, but the armie béeing in ſafetie, hée ought to haue regarde to his life, for ſurelie where the death of the Captaine chaunceth, there the happie ſucceſſe is diminiſhed: for as much as they who haue had the worſe vnderſtanding their enimies to bée depriued of their Captaine, taketh boldeneſſe, charging their enimies afflicted with melancholie, for the loſſe of their Captaine, haue giuen them the ouerthrowe. Vnto the Generall apperteineth whileſt his men fight, to goe riding about the battaile, and to ſhewe himſelfe to the fighters, praiſing thoſe that doe valiauntlye, to threaten the fearefull, to comfort thoſe that be doubtfull and ſlowe, to ſuccour them that are repulſed, to ſupplie the lackes: and if it ſhall bée néedefull to leade men from one place to an other, to obſerue times, to take occaſions, to make coniecture of thinges to come, and when neceſſitie procures to giue the ſigne to retyre. The clemencie of the Generall increaſeth the loue of the Souldier. Armour, good order, or late victorie cauſeth Souldiers to haue a good opinion and ſure confidence in the Generall, and as the loue of the Countreye is increaſed through a certeine inſtinct of Nature, euen ſo the loue of the Generall through vertue more then through anie other benefite. The neceſſities bée manie, but that is ſtrongeſt which conſtraineth thée eyther to ouercome, or elſe to die.

Of making ſpoile after the victorie obteined.

THE ſpoile ought to bée made with great diſcreation, and that ſpeciall commaundement bée giuen, and proclaimed vppon paine of death, that no priſoner bée taken except hée bée of greate authoritie, vntill thou haſt vanquiſhed and become victor; for oftentimes through the gréedineſſe and deſire of gaine, the order of battayle béeinge broken and diſpearſed, the Conquered hath broughte themſelues in order agayne and become Conquerours, for vndoubtedlye manye times when the enimie flieng ſéeing his aduerſaries comming vpon him without anie order, bringeth his men againe in araie, and turning backeward withſtanding them with violence, cruellie ouercommeth them, wherefore men muſt thinke that nothing is better, nothing more ſafer, nothing more ſurer, then obſeruing order, to proſecute in order, and retire in order, and the contrarie nothing more daungerous, as appeareth by Brennus and Belinus, who béeing enriched by the plentifull ſpoiles of Italy, returned in diſorder and ſecuritie; whereby Camillus and a few of his people before conquered, bereft them of the fruites of their conqueſt. Likewiſe Cyrus inuading Scithia, faining himſelfe to bée afraide of his enterpriſe, left his tentes ſtanding, and ſtored with good chéere and delicate Wines, the Scithians béeing gréedie thereof, hée returned and ſlewe euerie mothers ſonne: the like policie vſed by Thomeris a Quéene of that countrie, who withdrew hir ſelfe into hir land, faining feare vntill ſhée had got them into ſtraightes, where béeing diſordered, ſhée priuilie had planted ambuſhes, which ſodeinlie inuaded Cyrus and his hoaſt, ſlew them all which were .200000. thouſand. The like examples in Fraunce and other places I could recite, but I will not waſt time in declaring the miſchiefs and deſtructions chaunced through raſh and ouer haſtie reconning of vnripe victorie, and vnſure ſafetie, truſting this maie ſuffice to warne thée from raſhneſſe and vncircumſpect foreſight, to tomble vpon the enimies ſword. Hauing obteined the victorie, humanitie requireth, and chriſtianitie commaundeth, to ſhew mercie, following the Cannons of the field, hauing ſpeciall regard that no Princes, Princes wiues or Virgins, be by filthie luſt polluted, for God will ſee it puniſhed, but imitate the curteſie of noble Alexander the greate, vſed towardes his captiues Darios wife and his daughters, which greatlye enlarged

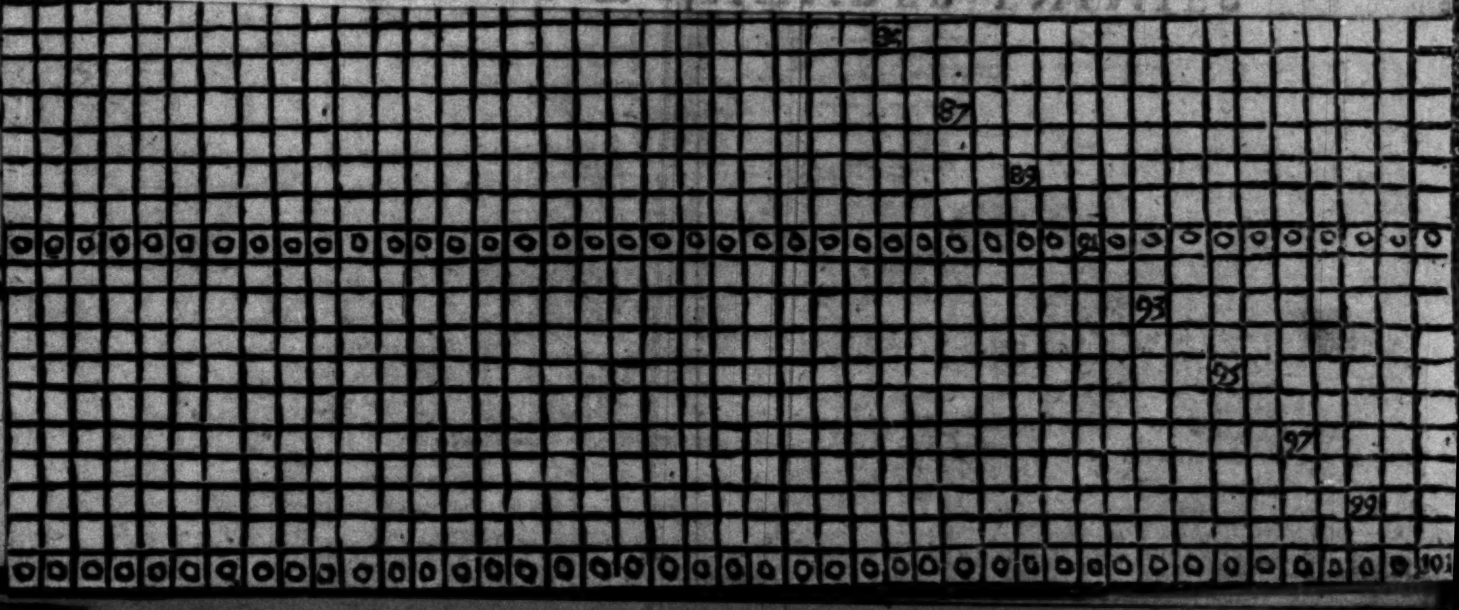
Of the clemency of Alexander the great.

Hovv Scipios chaſt hands was cauſe of his victories.

ged and ſpread abroad his honour, to the furthering of his Conqueſtes. Likewiſe, what fortunate ſucceſſe had Scipio, by his chaſt hands, in deliuering of Luceius his wife, and honourable vſage of Maſiniſſaes nephew with his great liberalitie, which afterwards bred him continuall ſeruice of thoſe Princes, before his captiues, with infinite examples which for tediouſneſſe I leaue off. Graunt not licenſe to thy ſouldiers to put all to ſacke: hauing regard to the time, & to the ſtate of things, whether thou haſt néede to retaine all the praie, or part of the ſame, or els none at all. And it is not conuenient if néed require for the common profit, that making warre, the common Treaſurie be left without monie, for that more amplie and larglie things maie be ſold, and with benignitie diſtributed to them that haue beſt deſerued, hauing regard to the hurt and ſicke: but thoſe that haue bene ſlacke and ſlouthfull, let him puniſh moſt ſhamefullie, and vnto valiant men graunt thoſe honours the which of right they ought to haue. The gifts which the Captaines ought to giue, be Offices, Auncients, Armours and Spoiles, and to thoſe that be in authoritie, there would be greater honours giuen, the which with benignitie and gentleneſſe liberallie giuen according to the deſeruings of euerie man, it ſhall cauſe encourgaement and vertue, for the good to ſhowe valor, and for the euill through feare, to imbrace vertue.

Of that is to be done after the deeds of armes, and of burieng the dead.

HAuing withdrawen thy ſouldiers from the field, it is moſt requiſite with all humilite to render thankes to the immortall God in moſt ſolempne manner, the which being done with penitencie and deuotion from the heart : he will vndoubtedlie ẏ better proſper thée in all thy affaires, as hée did Moſes, Dauid, Manaſſes, with infinit others that put their truſt in him: then prouide and with great diligence procure, that the Obſequies be made moſt worſhipfully to them which haue bene ſlaine in the déede of Armes, for thou ſhouldeſt not make excuſe, neither of time, nor of houre, nor of place, nor of perill, whether thou ouer- come or be ouercomed. For like as it is a godlie thing to performe the Obſequies, and according to the rights to ſée the dead buried, euen ſo it is verie profitable for them that remaine aliue, and rather altogether neceſſa- rie to ſhow to the liuing this thy pitie towards ẏ dead: for ſurelie when euerie man ſéeth the dead bodies as it were for fearefulneſſe left in the fields, or els for deſpite left vnburied, they iudge and preſuppoſe the verie ſame of themſelues, taking diſpleaſure of ſuch things, cauſing hatred and a vnwillingneſſe in the mindes of the ſouldi- ers to aduenture their liues, knowing that if they hap- pen to fight for their countreie and to be ſlaine, they are not like to be buried: Wherefore the Generall and prin- cipall Officers muſt with eies open, ſée to pre- uent thoſe miſchifes that may inſue, as other- wiſe to render vnto the dead, that of right they ought to haue.



THIS TABLE SERVETH TO PVT IN ORDER OF BATTAILE LONG OR SQVA

ſo placed : alſo to tile or paue, or meaſure ground of like proportion : alſo what ground

HOWE muche grounde ſerueth to encamp the longe battailes.	THE nombers of hearſe or broade ſquare battailes	
157 Roddes	15 broad 31 longe 15	465.
1 Acres 130 Rod.	21 broad 41 longe 15	861
3 Acres 53 Rod.	31 broad 51 longe 15	1581
5 Acres 44 Rod.	41 broad 61 longe 15	2501
7 Acres 102 Rod.	51 broad 71 longe 15	3621
10 Acres 68 Rod.	61 broad 81 longe 15	4941
13 Acres 101 Rod.	71 broad 91 longe 15	6461
17 Acres 42 Rod.	81 broad 101 longe 15	8181
19 Acres 63 Rod.	91 broad 111 longe 15	9191

To imbattell men in quadrant proportion euen.	
36	6
64	8
100	10
144	12
196	14
256	16
324	18
400	20
484	22
576	24
676	26
784	28
900	30
1024	32
1126	34
1292	36
1444	38
1600	40
1744	42
1936	44
2116	46
2304	48
2500	50
2704	52
2916	54
3136	56
3364	58
3600	60
3844	62
4096	64
4356	66
4624	68
4900	70
5184	72
5476	74
5776	76
6084	78
6400	80
6724	82
7056	84
7396	86
7744	88
8100	90
8464	92
8836	94
9216	96
9600	98
10000	100

The nombers of men in quadrant proportion odde.
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81
121
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225
289
361
441
529
625
729
841
961
1089
1225
1369
1521
1681
1849
2025
2209
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2601
2889
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3249
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3989
4225
4489
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5041
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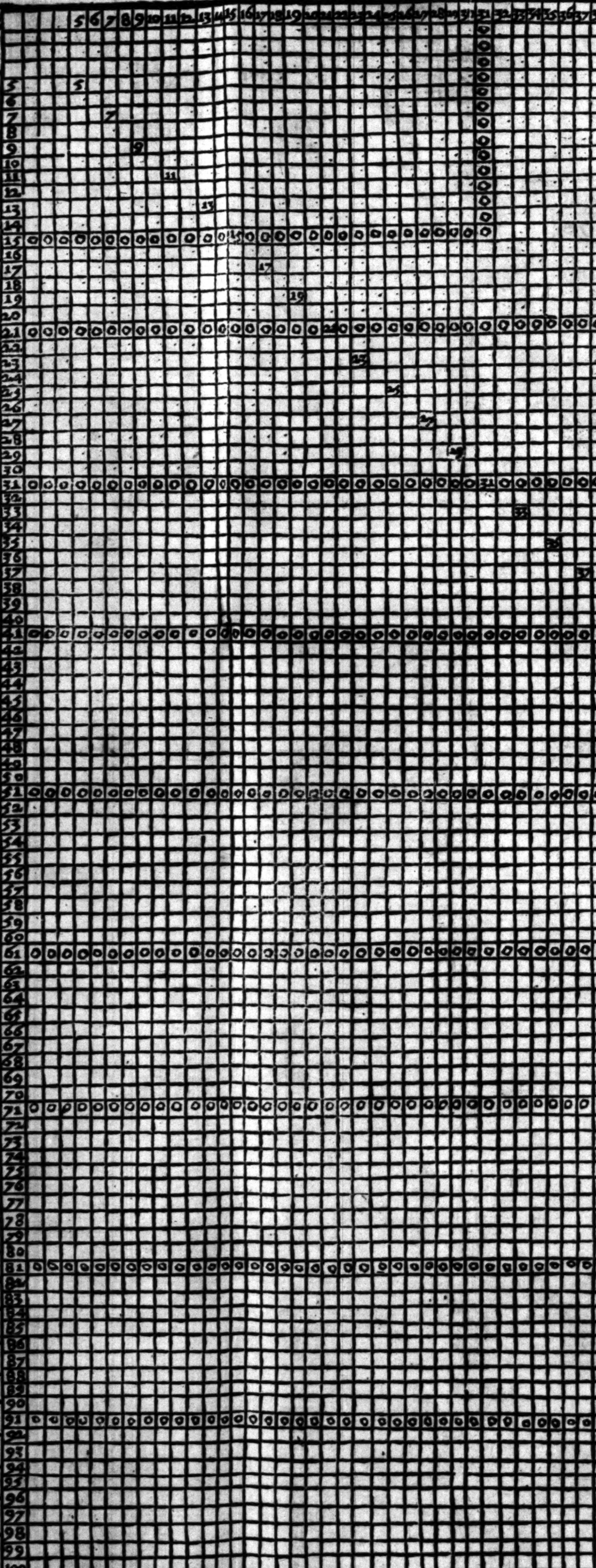
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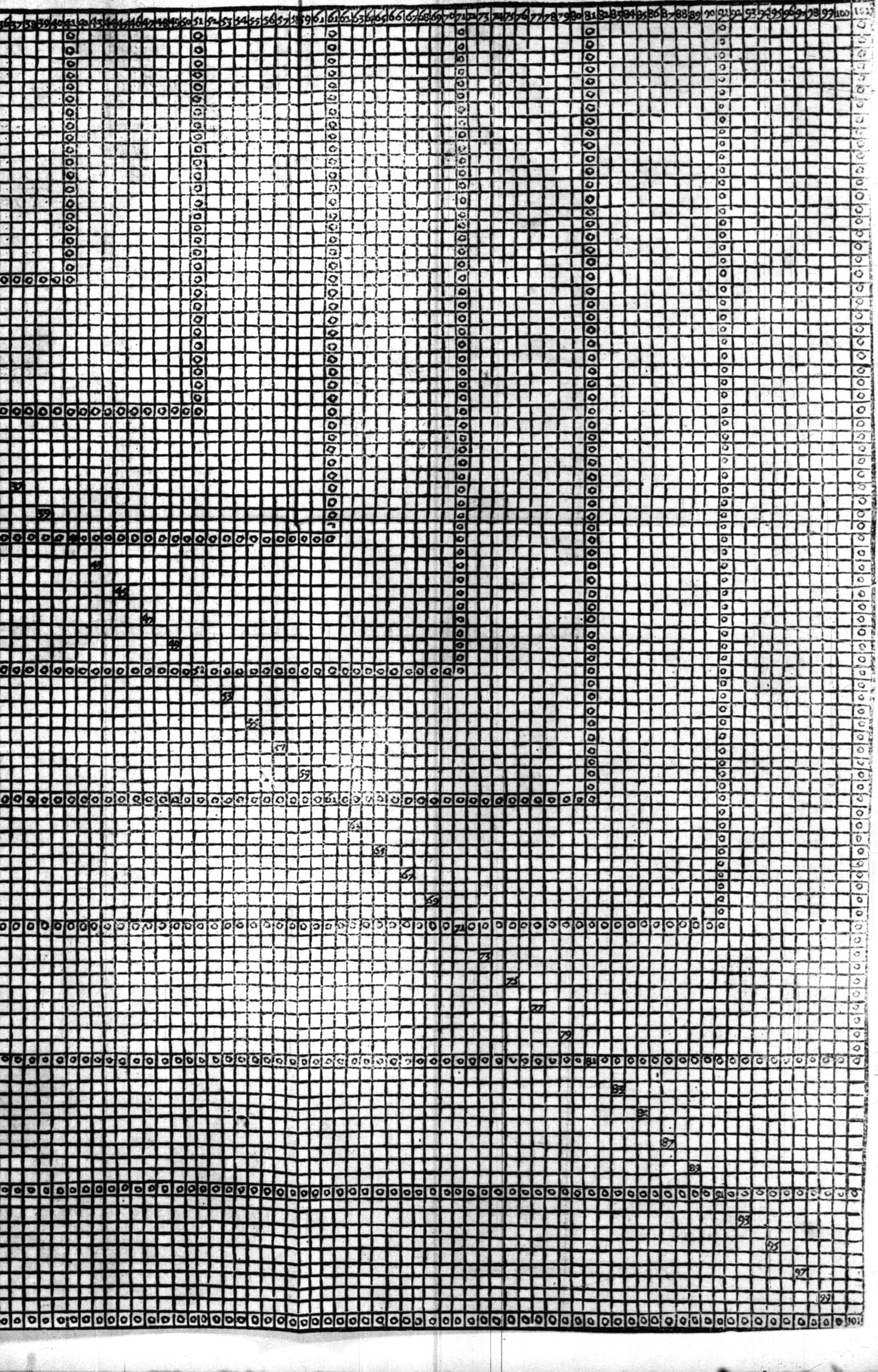
VARE, ON HORSEBACKE OR ON FOOTE, OR TO NVMBER ENIMIES
nd ſerueth to encampe euerie one of the long or ſquare Battailes,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Of the taking of priſoners, and of the vſage of them.

ALthough the antiquitie hath dealt hardlie with their priſoners, putting manie to death, yet Chriſtianitie requireth, to ſhew mercie, and conſidering that fortune is vncerteine and doubtfull: and chaunce variable & mutable, the which oftentimes beareth enuie to the happie ſucceſſe, to miniſter ſhame to glorie attained: ſo during the warres aboue all things, although great occaſion giuen by the enimies, extend thy mercie, eſpeciallie to thoſe that be of authoritie, and bearing office: the which will procure the enimie to miniſter yͤ like pittie vnto thee: except thou hauing taken manie and ſtand doubtful of the field, or ſuch as haue die ſhot, onions, bakon, greace or ſuch like, carried to the deſtruction of man, contrarie to the Cannons & lawes of the field, thoſe thou maiſt lawfullie kill. It behoueth thee likewiſe, if the enimie ſendeth not vnto thee, to ſend vnto him, to know if thy priſoners taken maie be ranſomed according to the auncient order of the field, the which is, euerie Officer and Souldier vnder the degree of a Captaine, to be ranſomed for his moneths wages, and thoſe of fame & authoritie render them for ſome Towne or Hold, or els for ſome ſuch of thy friends beeing taken, as thou greatlie deſireſt to haue againe.

Good Captaines ought not to let their bands goe long vnfurniſhed of ſouldiers being taken, to their weakening, and detriment of the Armie, whom by ranſome and way of exchaunge or other meanes they maie redeeme. Captaines alſo ought to enquire whether anie being taken, and ſent home vppon their faith and honour, that at the daie expired, they either paie the moneie, or els ſende them againe vnto their takers, vntill better remedie be found, the which otherwiſe will bréed great diſhonour to the Captaine, giuing occaſion to the enimie to kill and ſpoile ſo manie of his band, as by them afterwards maie be taken. The warres being ended, then with wiſedome and deliberation leaſurelie at thy commoditie, all perill taken away, determine what thou wilt doe with the enimie thou haſt conquered.

Of Feaſts and Triumphs, after the Victorie.

THe Romaines order and manner, was after Victorie obtained, and all dangers paſt and ouercome: that preparation ſhould be made to feaſt the whole Armie, and that Triumphs and Plaies ſhould be made to lighten and reioice the hearts of the ſouldiers, giuing them the better occaſion to abide the paines and turmoile of the warres, & with greater courage to withſtand the enimies force: then of ſuch ſpoiles as the Treaſurie haue no néede of, there ſhould be imparted, not onelie to thoſe of Office, but particularlie to euerie ſouldier throughout the Campe, the which with benignitie would be deliuered as fruits of their labours, gotten with the hazard of their liues, giuing vnto them great thankes for their paines, true hearts, and valiant courage, promiſing greater recompence. The warres being once finiſhed, to thoſe in Office and authoritie, ther would be greater rewards and honours giuen.

Hauing

Hauing receiued an ouerthrow how to ſeeke reuenge.

In fighting if thou happen to receiue the worſe, it behoueth vs with great diligence and policie to finde occaſion of reuenge to take awaie the ſhame receiued, as otherwiſe to put feare out of thy ſouldiers mindes, it is good policie to retaine ſpies, giuing vnto them great rewards: the which by politique vſage may be learned the ſtate, the ſtrength, the order, manners, and determination of the enimies: by which meanes with ſecret vſage, thou maiſt manie waies haue due reuenge: for that to thoſe that haue newlie obtained the victorie, haue the leſſer care of the enimie, becomming ſlothfull and rechleſſe, ſtragling heere & there, keeping their things without forecaſt, leauing their wards naked, and their watches ſlender, maie with ſecret approch in the daie time, or by camiſado in yͤ night time, with valiant couragious hearts be quite ouerthrowne, otherwiſe by a few trained out to the ſkirmiſh retyring thy ſelfe faining to runne through feare til thou come to ſuch place of aduauntage as before thou haſt plaſt ambuſhes of horſe men, the which ſhall ſodeinlye approch the enimie diſordered & ſcattered, to their great detriment, as otherwiſe with thy bands of footmen placed in order of battell, maiſt approch thy enimie, yͤ which ſeeing thy pollicie, not hauing time to order themſelues in the like, will come forth on heapes, the which being then valliantlie charged, maie putte their ſtate in hazard, through the which negligence the happie ſucceſſe before obteined by this pollicie will turne thy enimie to a great ruine.

Of truce and intermiſſion of warres.

Policie willeth thee not to ſeeke truce or delaie, but by conſtraint of neceſſitie, or for ſome aduauntage to be taken: as ſome aid looked for, or in the meane time to growe into the ſecrets of the enimie, to ſifte his purpoſe, by conference had with him to vndermine his doings, and if he be not very well aduiſed, to ſearch the ſtate of his force and gouernment, being moſt ſecret and vigilant in theſe affaires. Now if feare, enforceth the enimie to take truce, learne by all poſſible meanes whether it maie turne to thy profit or diſcommoditie, if otherwiſe it maie little auaile them, then it maie much encourage thy owne ſouldiers. The truce being once made, doe not at anie time aſſault thy enimie, nor yet ſtande vnprouided: although thou ſtandeſt in ſuch quiet, as if thou hadſt peace, but haue as great regard as maie be, to the hidden hatred of the enimie, and wilie ſleights, that being vnprouided, he aſſalts thee not vnwares: foraſmuch as the mindes of them with whom thou haſt made warre withall, be ſecret and vncertaine. Wherefore make thy watches and wards, as ſtrong as if thou lookedſt euerie houre to be aſſalted, & giue ſpeciall commaundement to all thy ſouldiours that during the truce no iniurie be offered by them to yͤ enimie vpon paine of death, by reaſon of the oath that thou haſt made in thy couenaunts to the enimie, the which by no meanes thou ſhouldeſt breake or inuiolate, conſidering that the fruits of falſehood (beſides the puniſhment of almightie God) is euerlaſting ſhame. When thou ſendeſt to thy enimie, ſend the moſt valiant, and noble men of thy armie, the which be in the flower of their age, tal, luſtie and of goodlie perſonage, the which in all points ſhould be verie well armed, becauſe manie times it hapneth that the enimie ſeeing ſuch men as commeth with the Captaine, hath iudged the Armie to be the like, beléeuing ſooner that they ſée, then by report.

Precepts and rules of warre neceſſarie to be obſerued as well for Generall, Captaine, as Souldier.

A Generall ought not to be cruell vpon victorie, nor inſolent vpon good ſucceſſe, nor timerous of an ouerthrow, but with moſt moderate magnanimitie, vpon the reſpect of occaſion to ſhew mercie to the humble, and to ſubdue the proude.

2 Cicero preſcribeth foure things to be in a gouernour or Generall, which is experience, valiance, authoritie & felicitie, to ỹ which adde theſe 4. iuſtice, fortitude, pollicie and temperaunce, firſt Iuſtice to reuenge, fortitude, to execute reuengement, pollicie to prepare the meane whereby to reuenge, and temperance to limit and meaſure out how farre they ought to reuenge.

3 That Captaine that with ſuch righteouſneſſe can ſo rule his ſouldiers, ỹ he wil ſuffer them neither to do wrong nor receiue iniurie, but with wiſdome wil maintaine them in that which is right, that Captaine muſt néedes be loued and feared of his ſouldiers, of the which procéedeth true and vnfained obedience.

4 Aleander Seuerus ſaith, the ſtrength of wars lieth in the Souldiers, whoſe great vertue conſiſteth in obedience towards his Captaine.

5 Obedience in ſouldiers is nouriſhed by feare and loue, feare is kept by true iuſtice and equitie, and loue is gotten by wiſdome ioined with liberalitie.

6 Xenephon declareth, that the ſouldier which firſt ſerueth God and then obeie his Captaine, maie boldlie with all courage hope to ouerthrow his enimie.

7 Thrée neceſſarie pointes apperteining to ſouldiers, the one to harden the bodie to make it apt to paines, the other to teach them to handle their wepons,

the third to learne them to keepe their orders in marching, as well in ẏ armie as in fighting or in camping.

8 As it is neceſſarie to retaine citizens for horſemen, the countrie for footmen, ſo it is perillous to receiue ſtraungers to ſerue in a citie, becauſe thou ſhalt dread two enimies.

9 Nature hath bread few ſtrong men, but induſtrie and exerciſe hath made manie.

10 An armie with labour and exerciſe doth profite and preuaile, whereas idleneſſe doth hinder and decaie.

11 The choiſe of ground doth more preuaile then manhoode, and manhoode doth more preuaile then multitude.

12 He is hardlie ouercome the which can truelye iudge of his owne and his enimies.

13 No Counſells better then thoſe which the enimies know not before thou accompliſh them.

14. Bring not foorth thy ſouldiers to fight the field before thou trieſt what they can doe.

15 It is better to ſubdue the enimie through ſcarcitie and want of neceſſarie thinges, then through manie aſſaults to decaie thy armie.

16 If thou wilt know if anie ſpie be in thy campe or no, ſend all thy ſouldiers to their lodgings.

17 Good Captaines will neuer fight the field but when neceſſitie conſtraines them.

18 The aduiſed valiant ſouldiers auaileth more then the multitude.

19 Aduertiſe thy ſouldiers to deſpiſe delicate liuing.

20 He that diſordereth his armie, to followe the enimie, becommeth of a conquerer conquered.

21 Sodaine things doe make enimies afraide, where things common are nothing ſet by.

22 Offer not to fight the field, except thou perceiue thy ſouldiers hope of victorie.

23 Alwaies with thy fotmen couet to get the hills or high places, ſo ſhalt thou accompliſh thy exploites the better.

24 If thou vnderſtanding thy counſels are bewraied to thy enimies, then chaunge thy intent and purpoſe.

25 Let not thy enimies knowe after what manner you intend to fight, leaſt they goe about to preuent the ſame by one meanes or other.

26 That gouernour that prepareth not neceſſarie victuals is alreadie conquered.

27 Men, moneie, yron, and bread, is the ſtrength of the warres.

28 Practiſe to knowe a new enimie by ſkirmiſe before thou fight the field with him.

29 When anie mercinarie ſouldiers will leaue the enimie to ſerue thée, retaine them ſo they become faithfull, for their departure ſhall both weaken the enimie, and make them fearefull.

30 In pitching the field, it is better to make many battels then few, for that in making manie the enimie cannot incompaſſe thée, likewiſe thou maiſt make of one 2 of 2. thrée as occaſiõ ſhal ſerue, & otherwiſe thou maiſt charge a battel of the enimies with two or thrée of thine, the which will be to thy great aduauntage.

31 New and ſodeine things makes armies afraid, ſlow and accuſtomed thinges are little regarded of them.

32 The ſame that helpeth the enimie hurteth thée, and that that helpeth thée, hurteth the enimie.

33 Conſult with manie of thoſe things which thou oughteſt to doe, and when thou determineſt anie exploit conferre with few.

34 With puniſhments there would be rewards, whereby at one inſtant to make the ſouldiers to feare & to hope, as according to the worthineſſe of the act, ſo the reward ſhould be.

35 As he that fighting ſaued his Captaine or other ſouldiers, reſcewing them would be well recompenſed.

36 Alſo he that firſt leapt vpon the walls of the enimie, or firſt entered the campe of the enimie would bée well recompenſed.

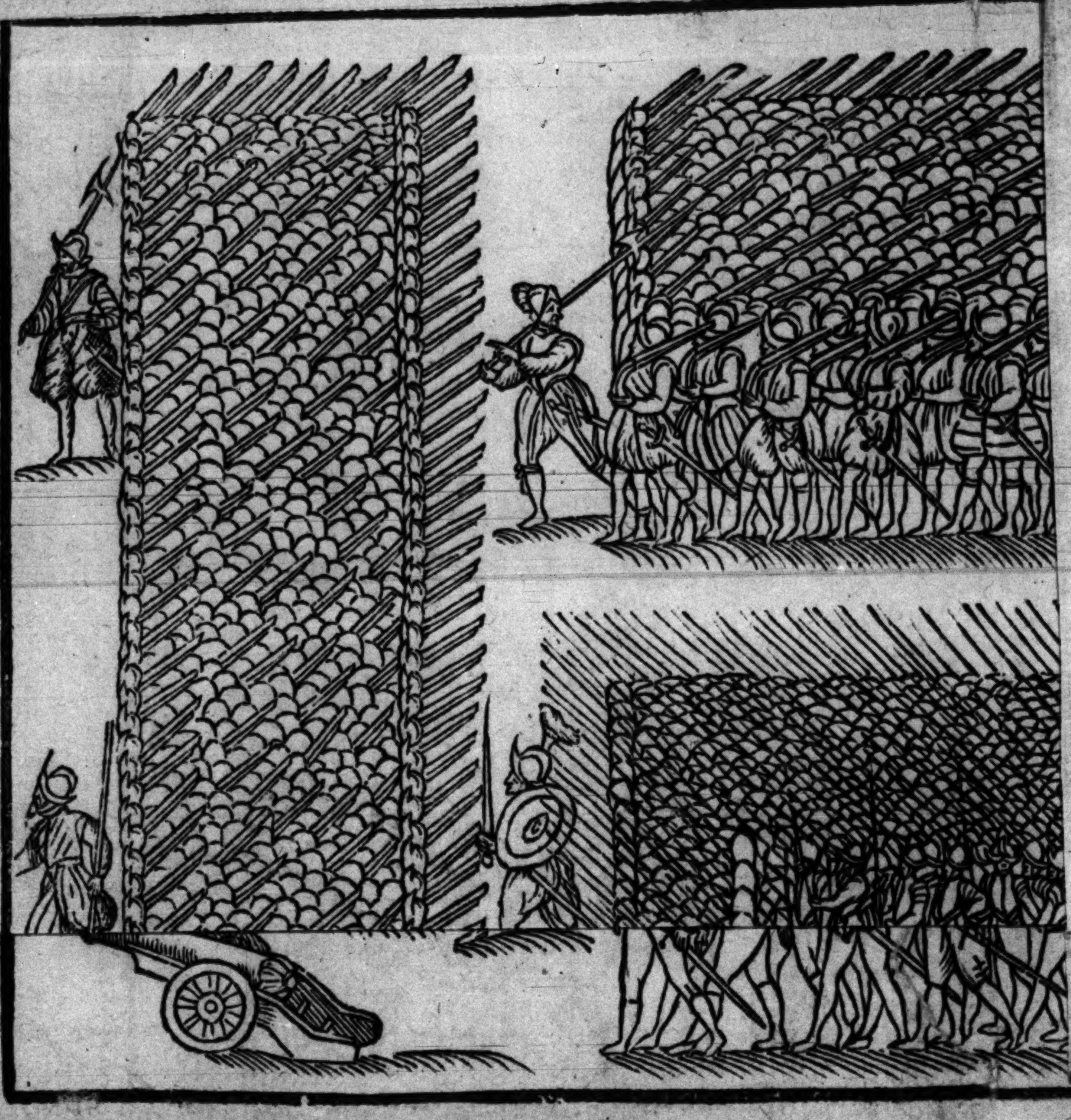
37 He that killeth the firſt enimie, or ſtriketh the firſt enimie from his horſe, conſideration would bée vſed.

38 Euerie act to the counſell knowne perfectlie, would be openlie puniſhed, and openlie rewarded.

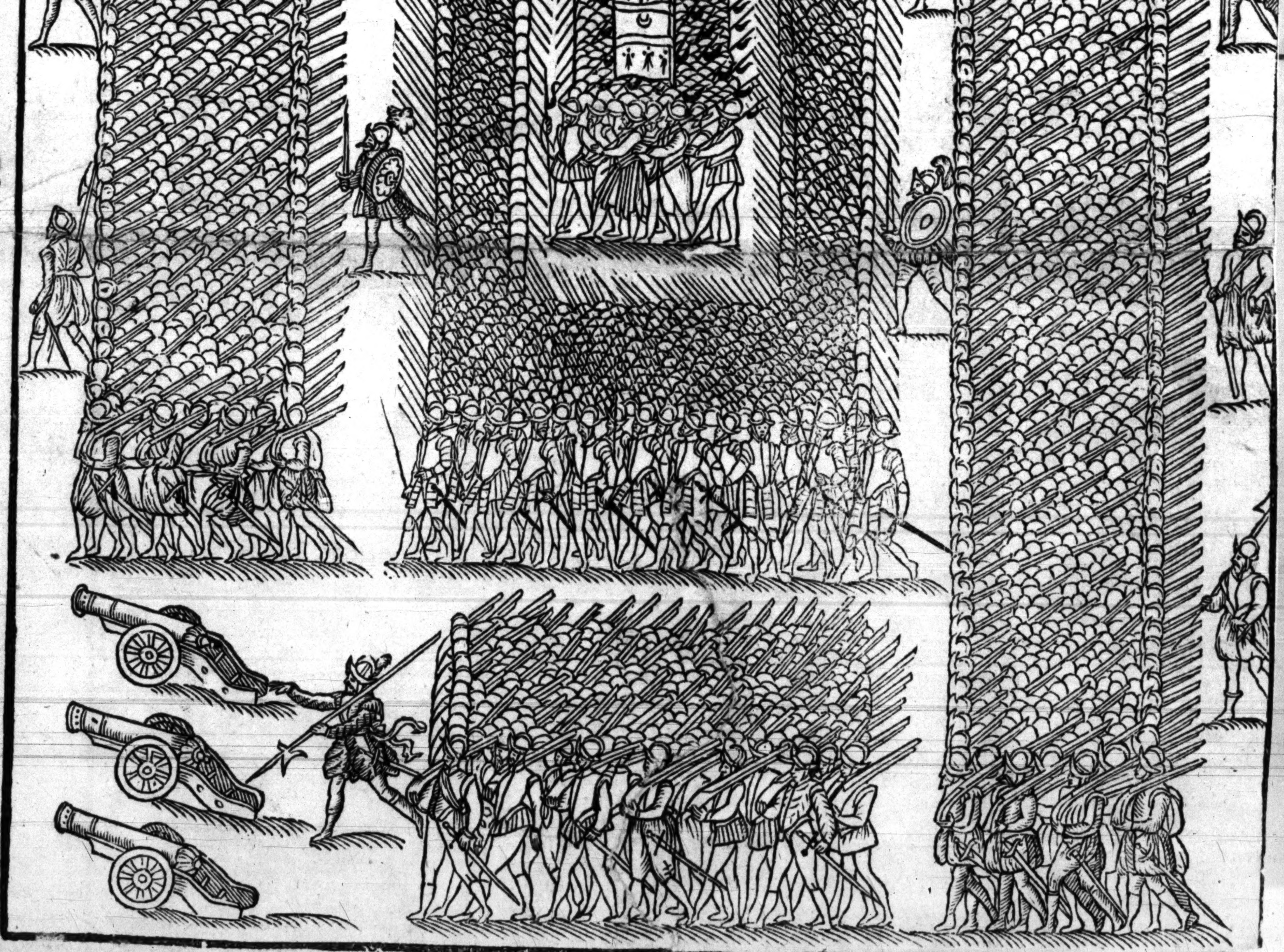
39 Thus ſhall good gouernement bée amongeſt all ſouldiers and officers, whereby anie exploite to bée executed, by this feare and hope ſhall bée the better done, and of all men to be commended.

¶A TABLE TO KNOWE FROM .500. men vnto.10000. how manie paces they doe containe both in length and breadth in their march, from 5.to 11.in ranke, verie neceſſarie both for Chieſtaines and Captaines.

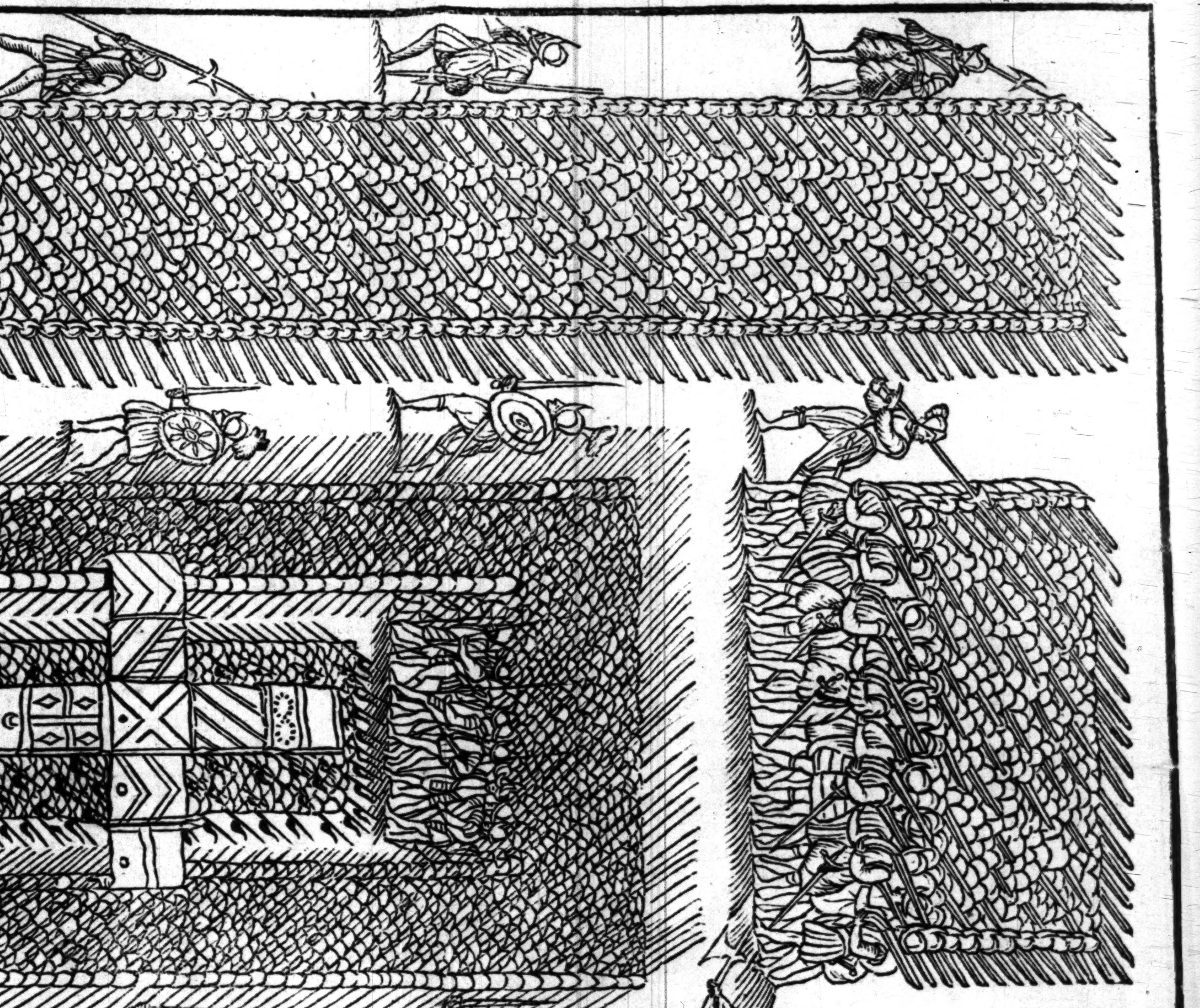
500.	5.in breadth containes 200,in length	3. paces 140.paces	500.	7.in breadth containes 71.in length	4.paces a foote 3.ouerplus 99.pac,2.foote
1000.	5.in breadth. containes 200.in length	3.paces 280.paces	1000.	7.in breadth containes 142.in length	4.paces a foote 6.ouerplus 198.pac,4.foot
2000.	5.in breadth containes 400.in length	3.paces 260.paces	2000.	7.in breadth containes 285.in length	4.paces a foot 5.ouerplus 399.pa.2.foot
3000.	5.in breadth containes 600.in length	3.paces 840.paces	3000.	7.in breadth containes 428.in length	4.paces a foote 4.ouerplus 599.pac.a foot
4000.	5.in breadth containes 800.in length	3.paces 1120.pac.	4000.	7.in breadth containes 571.in length	4.paces a foote 3.ouerplus 799.pac.a foot
5000.	5.in breadth containes 1000.in length	3.paces 1400,pac.	5000.	7.in breadth containes 719.in lēgth	4.paces a foote 2.ouerplus 999.pac.3.foot
6000.	5.in breadth containes 1200.in leng.	3.paces. 1680,pac.	6000.	7.in breadth containes 857.in length	4. paces a foote 1.ouerplus 1199.pa.4.foot
7000.	5.in breadth containes 1400.in leng.	3.paces 1960.pac.	7000.	7.in breadth containes 1000.in leng.	4.paces a foote 1400.paces
8000.	5.in breadth containes 1600.in leng.	3.paces 2240.pac.	8000.	7.in breadth containes 1142.in leng.	4.paces a foot. 6.ouerplus 1598.pac.4.foot
9000.	5.in breadth containes 1800.in leng.	3.paces 2520.pac.	9000.	7.in breadth containes 1285.in leng.	4.paces a foote 5.ouerplus 1799.paces.
10000	5.in breadth containes 2000.in leng.	3.paces 2800.pa.	10000	7.in breadth containes 1428. in leng.	4.paces a foote 4.ouerplus 2999.pac.a foot



A two-fol



folde Battell of 2000. men.



500.	9.in breadth containes 55.in length	5.pa.2.foot 9.ouerplus 77.paces	500.	11.in breadth containes 45.in length	6.paces 3 foote 5.ouerplus 63.paces
1000.	9.in breadth. containes 111.in length	5.pa.2foot 1.ouerplus 155.pa.2.fo	1000.	11.in breadth containes 90.in length	6.paces 3 foote 10.ouerplus 126.paces
2000.	9.in breadth containes 222.in length	5.pa.2.foot 2.ouerplus 310.pa.4.fo	2000.	11.in breadth containes 181.in length	6.paces 3 foot 9.ouerplus 253.pa 1.foot
3000.	9.in breadth containes 333.in length	5.pa.2.foot 3.ouerplus 466.pa.1.fo	3000.	11.in breadth containes 272.in length	6.paces 3 foote 8.ouerplus 380.pa.4.foot
4000.	9.in breadth containes 444.in length	5.pa.2.foot 4.ouerplus 622.pa.3.fo	4000.	11.in breadth containes 363.in length	6.paces 3 foote 7.ouerplus 508.pac 1.foot
5000.	9.in breadth containes 555.in length	5.pa.2.foot 5.ouerplus 777.paces	5000.	11.in breadt containes 454.in lēgth	6.paces 3 foote 6.ouerplus 635 pac.3.foot
6000.	9.in breadth containes 666.in length.	5.pa.2.foot 6.ouerplus 932.pa.2.fo	6000.	11.in breadth containes 545.in length	6.paces 3 foote 4.ouerplus 763 paces
7000.	9.in breadth containes 772.in leng.	5.pa.2.foot 7.ouerplus	7000.	11.in breadth containes 626.in length	6.paces 3. foot 4.ouerplus 890.pa.2.foot
8000.	9.in breadth containes 888.in length.	5.pa.2.foot 8.ouerplus 1087.pa.4.fo	8000.	11.in breadt. containes 727.in lengt.	6.paces 3 foot. 5.ouerplus 1015.pa.4.foot
9000.	9.in breadth containes 1000.in leng.	5.pa.2.foot 1.ouerplus 1400.paces	9000.	11.in breadth containes 818.in length	6.paces 3 foote 3.ouerplus
10000	9.in breadth containes 1111.in leng.	5.pa.2.foot 1555.pa 2.fo	10000	11.in breadth containes 909.in length	6.paces 3 foote 1.ouerplus 1145.pac.1.foot

¶A TABLE TO KNOWE HOW MVCH ground vvill conteine a quadrant battell of people, of people & ground, & tvvofolde, and hovv manie paces they require in their battels, from 500. to 10000. verie neceſſarie for the Sergeant maior or the Captaines.

Quadrant Battels.			Battels of people and ground.		
500.	22.in length	30.pac,4.foot	500.	14.in length	19.paces 3.foote
	containes	16.men ouer.		containes	10.ouerplus
	22.in breadth	13.pa.2.foote		35.in breadth	21.paces
1000.	31.in length	43.pa.2.foote	1000.	22 in length	30.paces 4 foote
	containes	8.men ouer.		containes	
	32.in breadth.	19.pa.1.foot		50.in breadth	30.paces
2000.	44.in length	61.pa.3.foot	2000.	29.in length	40.paces 3 foote
	containes	20.men ouer.		containes	28.ouerplus
	45.in breadth	27.paces		68.in breadth	40.paces 4.foote
3000.	54.in length	71.pa.3.foot	3000.	36.in length	50.paces 2 foote
	containes	30.men ouer		containes	12.ouerplus
	55.in breadth	33.paces		83.in breadth	49.paces.4. foote
4000.	63.in length	88.pa.1.foot	4000.	41.in length	57.paces 2.foote
	containes	31.men o uer		containes	23.ouerplus
	63.in breadth	37.pa.4.foot		97.in breadth	58.paces 1. foote
5000.	70.in length	98.paces	5000.	46.in lēgth	64.paces 2 foote
	containes	30.men ouer		containe	32. ouerplus
	71.in breadth	42.pa.3.foot		108.in bread.	64 paces.4.foot
6000.	77.in length	170.pac 1 foot	6000.	50.in length	70.paces
	containes	71.men ouer.		containes	
	77.in breadth	46.pa.1.foot		120.in bread.	72 paces
7000.	83.in length	116.pa.1.foot	7000.	55.in length	77.paces
	containes	28.men ouer.		containes	15.ouerplus
	84.in breadth	50.pa.1.foot		127.in bread.	76.paces.1.foot
8000.	89.in length.	124.pa.3.foot	8000.	58.in length	81.paces 1 foote
	containes	79.ouerplus		containes	57 .ouerplus
	89.in breadth	53.paces.2.fo		137.in bread.	89.paces. 1.foot
9000.	94.in length	131 pa. 3.foot	9000.	62.in length	86.paces 4. foote
	containes	70.men ouer.		containes	10.ouerplus
	95.in breadth	55.paces		145.in bread.	87.paces
10000	100.in length	140.paces	10000	65. in length	91.paces
	containes			containes	55.ouerplus
	100.in breadt	60.paces		153.in breadth	91.paces.4.foote

Twofolde battels.

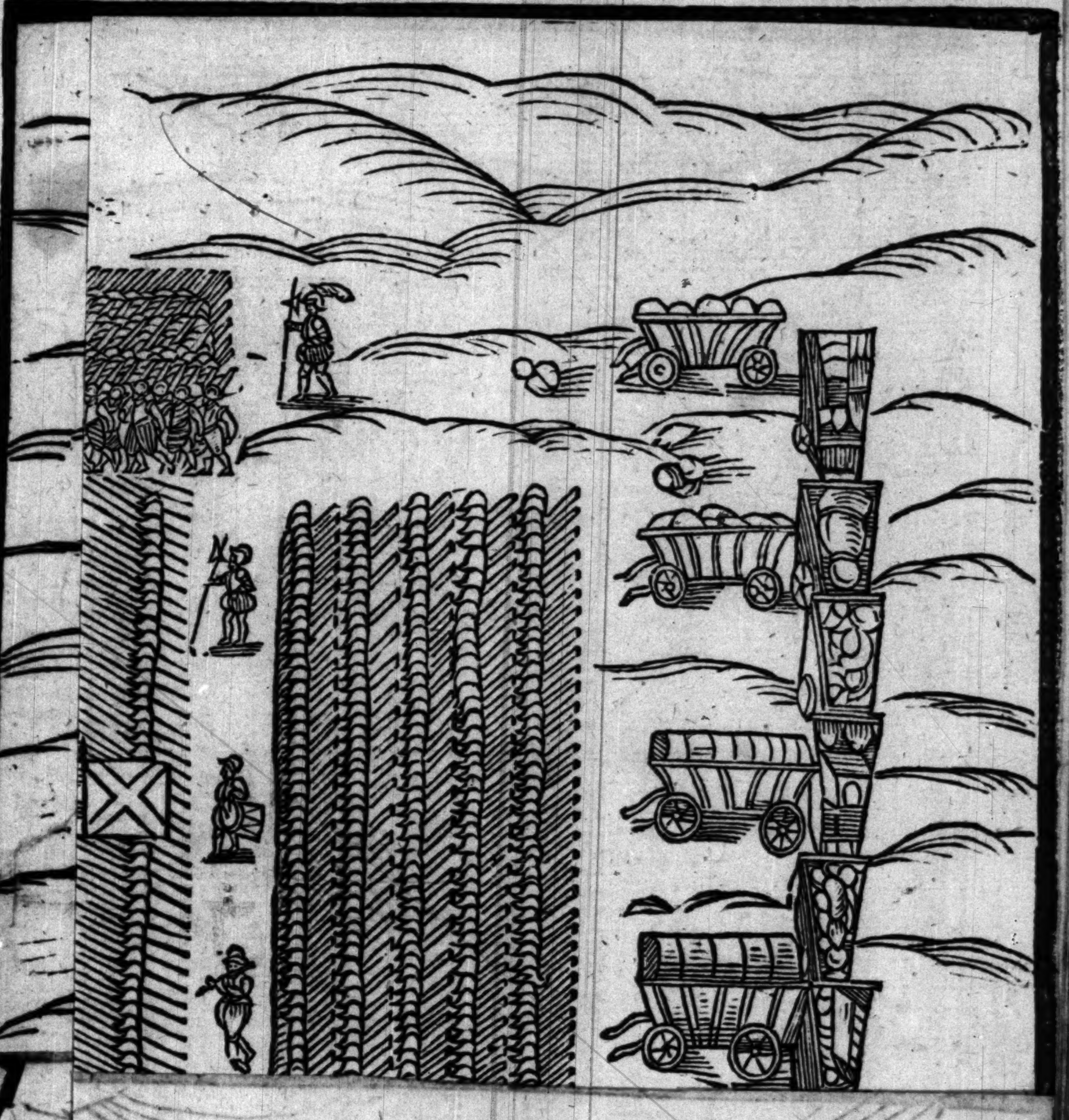
500	16 in length conteines 31 in breadth	22 paces, 2 foote 4 ouerplus 18 paces 3. foote.	6000	55 in length containes 190, in brea.	77 paces 5 ouerplus 65 pa, 2-foot
1000	22 in length conteines 45 in breadt,	30. paces . 4 foote 10 ouerplus 37 paces	7000	59 in length containes 118 in breadt.	82 pa 3 foote 38 ouerplus 70 pac 4 foot
2000	31 in length containes 64 in breadth	42 paces 2 foot 16 ouerplus 38 paces 2 foot	8000	63 in length containes 126 in breadt.	88 pac 1 foote 62 ouerplus 75 paces 3 foot
3000	38 in length containes 78 in breadt.	53 paces 1 foote 36 ouerplus 46 paces 4 foot	9000	67 in length containes 134 in bread	93 paces 4 foote 22 ouerplus 80 paces 2 foot
4000	44 in length containes 90 in breadt	61 paces 3 foote 36 ouerplus 66 paces	10000	69 in length conteines 144 in bread.	96 paces 3 foot 64 ouerplus 68 pa 2 foote
5000	50 in length containes 100, in bread	70 paces 60 paces			

A diſcourſe of the Author, with a concluſion and end of the profeſsion of Armes.

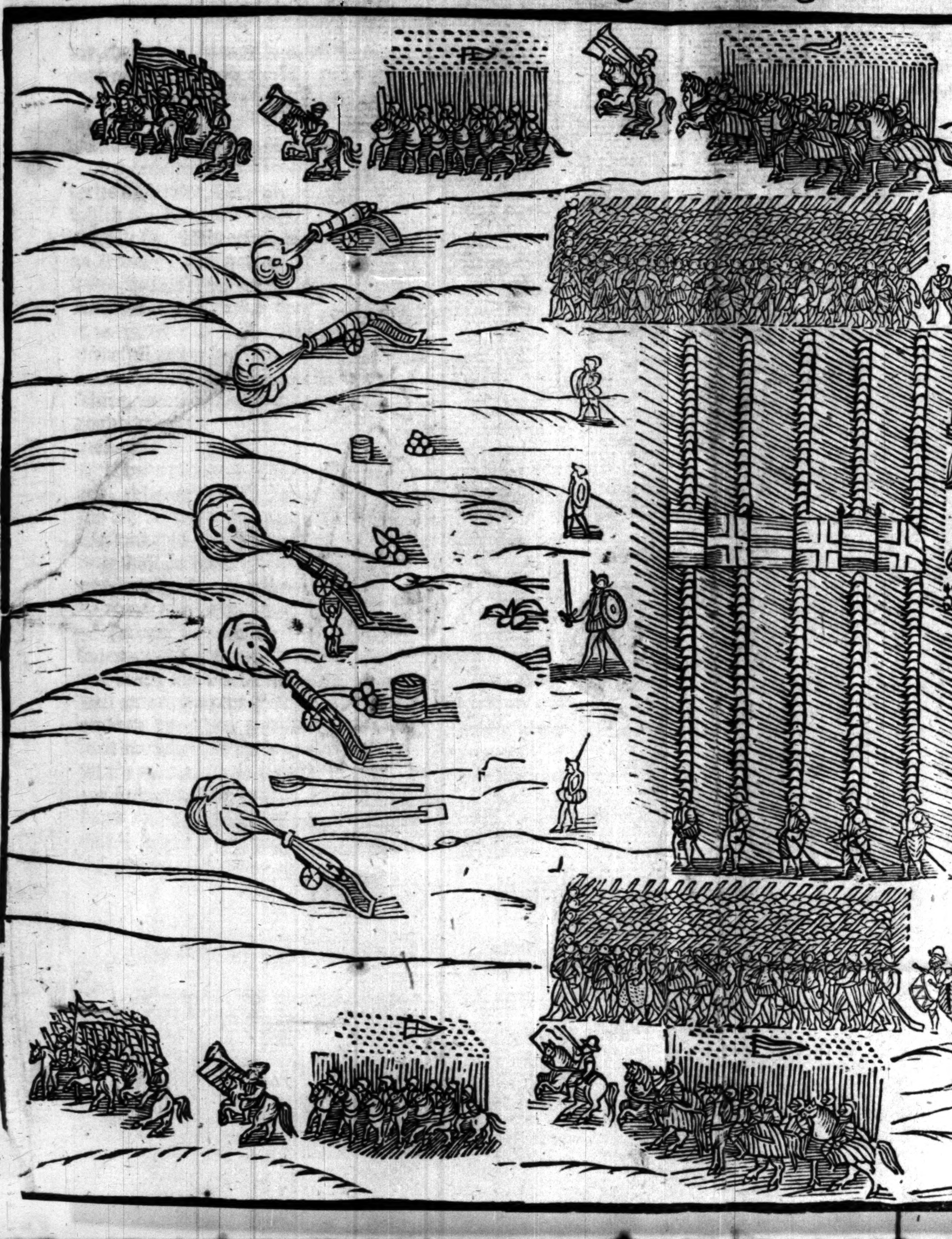
AS for beſieging of a Citie or Towne, fortifications, and placing of batterie I haue not intreated of, becauſe the dailye practiſe and execution of the ſame, beſides the publication thereof by manie excellent writers, by whome thou maiſt receiue profite ſufficient, neither haue I written of the offices or training of horſemen, becauſe there is little alteration from the ſeruice vſed in antiquitie, ſauing the hargulaters on horſebacke, the which at the diſcreation of the Generall are to ſkirmiſh or diſorder a battell, onelie their places of ſeruice in the field with the battells I haue noted and not otherwiſe, the varietie of weaponnes and alteration of ſeruice is onelie in footmen: of the which for the greate deſire I haue to the profiting of my countreie, I haue boldlie intreated of, truſting that thoſe errours that maie happen through default of my writing maie bee without harme to anye man corrected, the which are the onelie ſtrength and bulwarke of the fielde, the defence both of horſe and ſhotte, as appeareth by the poore Swizers, who not béeing able to furniſhe themſelues with horſe, were the firſt deuiſers of the pike and the Squadronnes, who feared not after they founde the ſtrength and aduanntage thereof to encounter with 20000. footemen, anie number of horſemen, whoſe victories hath cauſed diuerſe nations to imitate them. The Romaines what multitudes of horſmen ſo euer they were to fight againſt, neuer vſed more then their accuſtomed number,

The Swizers yͤ firſt inuenters of ſquadrons.

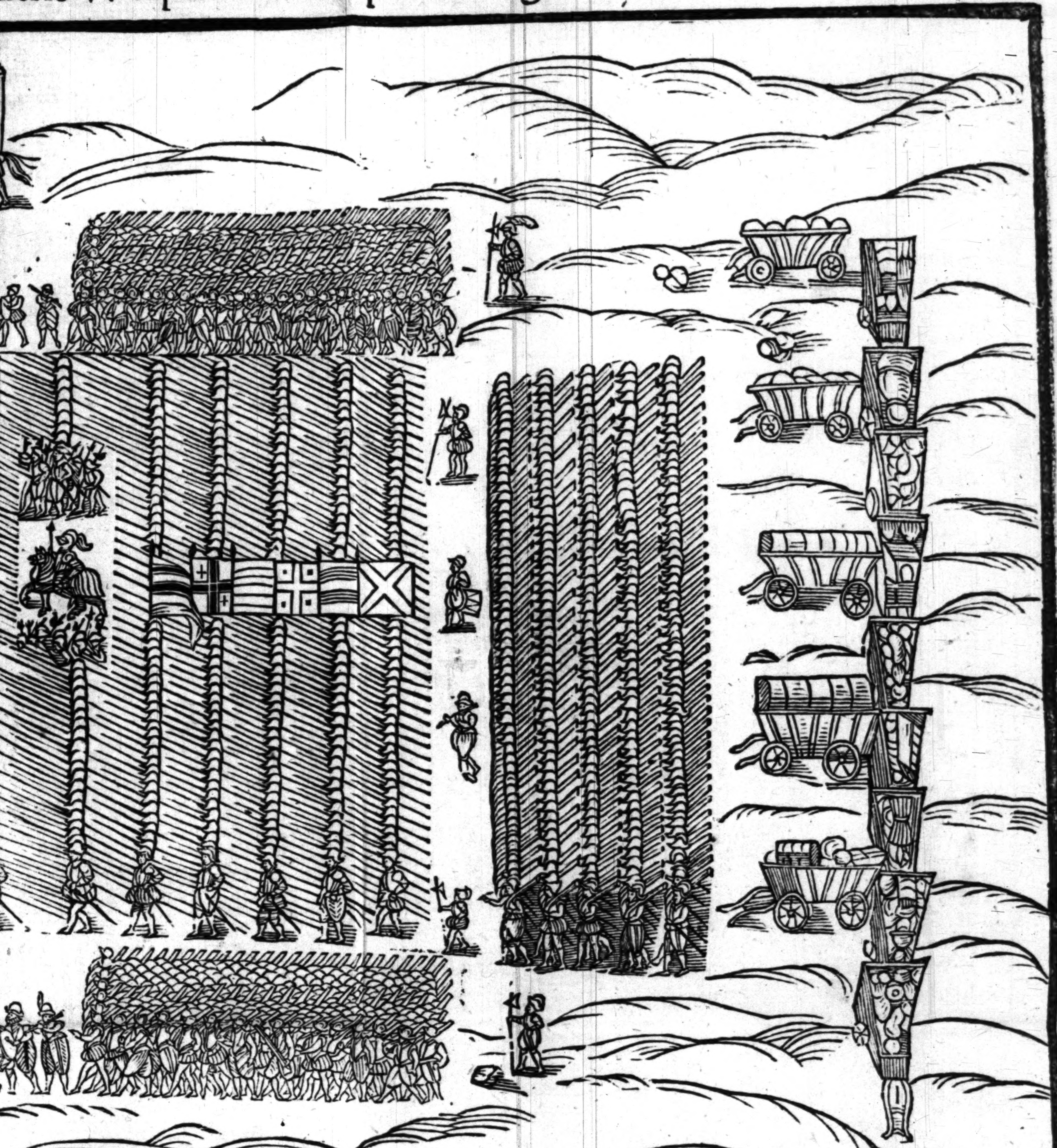
e placed to fight.



The Battell in Figure, shewing hovv eue

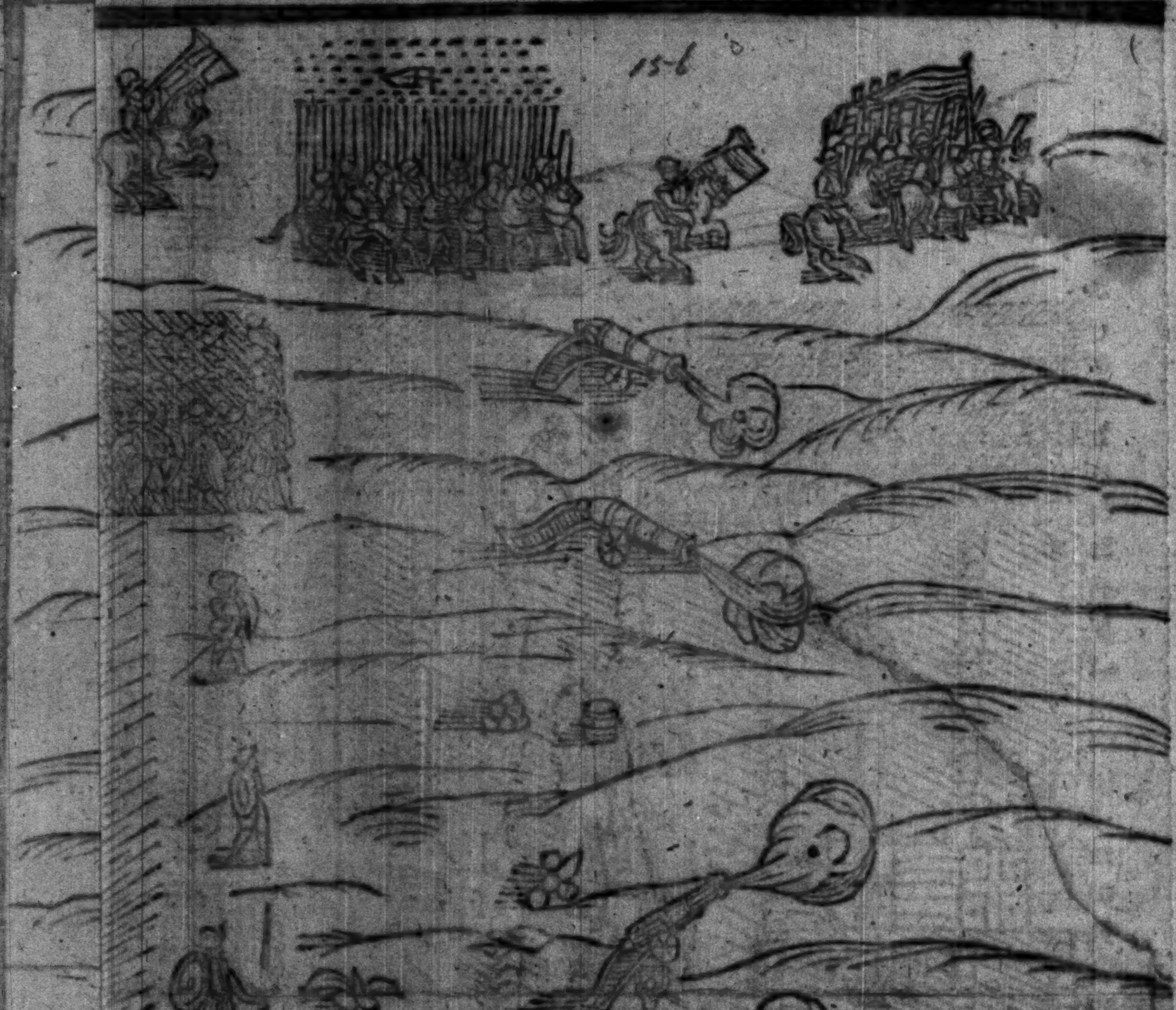


uerie VVeapon should be placed to fight.



The Battell in Figur

15-6



her, the which was to 1000. footemen, a 100. horſemen, putting their whole confidence in their footemen, as appeared, when they fought againſt Tigrane King of Armenia, who inuading their Countrey, with 150000. horſemen, were encountred of the Romanes with 25000. footemen, and 6000 horſemen: being of them vtterlie ſubuerted, with manie other notable victories, the which the Romaines did, as in Titus Liuius thou maiſt plainlie ſee. Wherefore horſemen are to be accompted as ſeconde, and not as ſuperiour or principall of the fielde, becauſe horſemen cannot goe as footemen in euerie place, being ſlower then the footemen to obey, when it is requiſite to alter the order: forasmuch, as if it bee needefull either going forward, to turne backeward, or turning backwarde, to goe forwarde, or to moue themſelues, ſtanding ſtill, or going to ſtande ſtill, without doubt, the horſe can not doe it ſo readelie as the footemen.

Tigrane ouer-throvven by the Romanes hauing 150000. horſemen vvith 25000. footmen, & 6000. horſemen.

The horſemen can not being with violence diſordered, returne in their orders, but with great difficultie, the which the footemen doe moſt eaſelie and quicklie. Beſides this it happeneth manie times that a valiant man ſhall be vpon a vile horſe, and a coward vppon a good, whereby it followeth that theſe euill matching of ſtomackes, makes diſorder.

Neither is it to be meruailed at, that a bande of footemen ſuſteineth all violence of horſes, for that a horſe is a beaſt, and knoweth the perills, and with an ill will, will enter vpon the Pike: and if you conſider what force maketh them goe forwarde, and what holdeth them backwards, you ſhall perceiue the ſame to bee greater which keepeth them back, then that which maketh them goe forwards: for that the ſpurre maketh them goe forward, and the Pike and Sword keepeth them backe, ſo that it muſt needes be, that footemen are moſt inuincible, and ſuperiour to horſes.

And if you ſhould argue with me, that the heate which they come withall, maketh them more furious, regarding the ſpurre more then the Pike: I ſaie, the Horſe perceiuing himſelfe to runne vpon the point of the Pike, either of himſelfe, he will refraine the courſe, turning on the right hand or lefte: or els féeling himſelfe pricked or galwled, will ſtande ſtill. As for example, proue a Horſe, and runne him againſt a wall, and you ſhall finde fewe with what furie ſoeuer they come withall, will ſtrike againſt it.

Cæſar vvith his horſe feared to encounter the ſquadrons of of the poore Svvizers.

Cæſar hauing in Fraunce to fight with the Swizers, cauſed all his horſemen to alight afóote, to auoide from the Squadrons, as a thing more méeter to flie then to fight.

The policie of Henrie the 5. at Egincourt.

Fóotemen being politique hath manie other helpes as by making of Trenches, and as King Henrie at Egin-court, vſed ſharpe ſtakes, whereby he gotte the Chiualrie of Fraunce. Or to cauſe of Iron to be made Galtropes a handfull long, and to be made ſharpe like a Triangle, euerie man to haue one of theſe to throwe vppon the ground at the encounter of the horſe.

Beſides, the wiſe Captaine will chóoſe groundes of great aduauntage. And as for the Piſtolate is not ſo much in vſe as they haue bene: vſing chieflie the Caléuer on horſebacke, the which is nothing comparable to the fóoteman with the Caléuer, who will from euerie little Mole hill gall him at his pleaſure, beſides more readier for anie ſeruice.

Horſes neceſſarie in the fielde

Horſes notwithſtanding are verie neceſſarie in the fielde for diſcouering the Enimies Countrey, and to deſtroie their forage, and to burne and waſt, all that is not within the fortified Townes, and to kéepe troubled and diſquieted the Armie of the Enimies, whereby not onelie to lette them of their reſt, but to kéepe them troubled and wearied in their Armour. Alſo to let them of their victualles. Likewiſe, neceſſarie for Vancurriers, or for Scowte: and when the Battaile is fought, and Victorie obtained they are to ouertake, runne downe, and ouerthrowe the Enimie expulſed. Wiſhing thee not to be drawne with deſire to imitate euerie newe ſeruice, but to obſerue the order of the Romaines, vſing thy footemen as thy force, and to euerie Regiment or Battell, a certaine number of horſe, whereby thou maiſt the better be able to ſerue againſt anie Nation, how, or in what ſorte ſoeuer their ſeruice bee.

Now hauing finiſhed the Warres, and a full determination of peace concluded: beeing in thy late enimies Countreie, it behoueth thee to haue great care, and with great diligence to retire thy ſouldiers, from the Enimies countreie, keeping ſo good order as if the Enimie would falſifie his vowe made, to take anie aduauntage of thee: yet that he maie finde thee ſo prepared and in ſo good order: as his wiles ſhall little endammage thee, giuing great charge vnto thy Captaines, and ſo to the Officers, that thy Souldiers ſtraggle not from thy Campe to doe anie outrage, or by violence ſeeke to take anie thing awaie, but as they paſſe the Countreie, honeſtlie and truelie to paye for that they take, whereby thou maiſt bee the better thought off of the Enimie, as otherwiſe to auoide all inconueniences, that maie followe. This woulde bee publiſhed vppon paine of death.

Of the retraite out of thy enimies countreie

And if thou art to paſſe the Countreie of thy friend, haue the like regarde of thy Souldiers, that through their diſorder, they make not of a Friende an Enimie.

Being come to the water ſide, ſee yͭ with all expedition ſuch preparation bee made, for the conuaieng ouer of thy Souldiers as the Prince ſo ſhortlie as maie, bee vnburdened of hir great charge. And againſt their arriuall ſee that moneie bee prepared for the preſent paiement of the poore ſouldiers that they to their detriment and hinderaunce doe not long remaine vnpayed, whereby their hearts maie bee hardened and through this default mutinies ariſe, and manie inconueniences growe, conſidering that at the commaundement of the Prince as true ſubiects they haue aduentured their liues, and in the defence of their Countrie: but it is great pitie, that fauour doth ſo much preuaile, and experience ſo little eſteemed, that ſo manie be ſuffered to beare the Office and authoritie of Captaines, whoſe going to the warres, is rather to bribe and hinder the poore Souldiers, to the diſhonour of their Countreie and their owne ſhame, then to merite anie thing in the Warres to the profiting of the ſame. Truſting that great and wiſe Officers in time by triing the cauſe, will ſee it reformed.

An exhortation neceſary for all Captaines at the diſcharge of their ſoldiers.

The Souldiers being paide, it were verie requiſite, that euerie Captaine ſhoulde call their companie together, or a little before their wages paide: yeelding thankes vnto them for their diligence and paines in the Princeſſe affaires, certifieng them that the Almightie God no doubt, will proſper them the better in all their affaires.

And where as euerie ſubiect by GODS lawe in conſcience, and by the lawe of Nature, are to be at the commaundement of their Prince and Gouernour, their trauailes and paines in the turmoils of warres hath declared the ſame, letting them to vnderſtand the warres being ended: the Prince is not further to vſe them, exhorting euerie man, quietlie to depart into his Countrie from whence he was preſt, or to the place of his longeſt abode, not looking to make an Art or exerciſes of armes:

for that it is not to be vſed,but when the prince through conſtraint ſhall be inforced to the ſame. And when they are come into their Countreie , require euerie man to frame himſelfe to ſuch ſcience , occupations, trades or traffiques,as they haue chieflie bene brought vp withall,accompting themſelues moſt happie that God hath deliuered them from the blodie warres to liue in peace and quiet : the which bringeth ſo manie commodities,ſo manie vertues, and ſo much good as I am not able to expreſſe. For to make warres to haue peace is Chriſtianitie,and to trouble the peace by making warres vniuſtlie , is Tirannie . Now the fruites of the idle,the which ſcornes their occupations, through neceſſitie are nothing els but robberies,thefts and murders,and then Iuſtice enforced to extinguiſh them.

Moſt louinglie deſiring them not to forget the great daungers that almightie God hath deliuered them from, through the which they were men prepared to die, hauing yͤ ſame printed allwaies in their mindes, by which meanes, they ſhall be yͤ better able to ſee Iuſtice mainteined,peace preſerued,Magiſtrates & Officers obaied, and they the better as true Chriſtians , to liue in the feare of God : thus dooing,they ſhall not onelie ſhowe themſelues as true & dutifulſouldiers to their Prince, but like the ſouldiers and ſeruaunts of Ieſus Chriſt, who of his infinite mercie , bring all ſouldiers to the hoaſt of heauen. Amen.

The Generall,principall Officers & Captaines are in conſcience bound,to be moſt earneſt ſuters & Mediators vnto the King and Prince , for the reliefe, helpe and maintenaunce of the hurt,lame and ſicke ſouldiers : being a part of Chriſtianitie to ſee them comforted, who in the Princes affaires and vnder their conduct, haue receiued their hurts : and that thoſe that haue ſerued in the warres vntill they be aged,and the maimed , might haue yearelie ſtipends for their maintenaunce, during

Hovv the Generall & Chifetaines are in conſcience bound to be Mediators vnto the Prince.

for the reliefe of the hurt and lame ſouldiers.

their liues, and the hurt and ſicke to be holpen, at the charges of the Countreye from whence they were preſt.

An exãple of Alexander Seuerus.

Alexander Seuerus thought that ſouldier worthie of his kéeping in the time of peace, that had trulie ſerued his countrey in the time of warre.

Ieſus the ſonne of Siracke pittied in his heart the ſcarſeneſſe or pouertie of an expert man of warre.

An excellent act made by Octauian Auguſtus for the maintenance of ſouldiers.

Octauian Auguſtus erected a Lawe for ſouldiers, that if he had ſerued tenne yeares in the warres, and béeing fortie yeares of age, that hée ſhould haue wages appointed out of the common Treaſurie for the maintenaunce of him and his familie, and that the lawfull wife of a Souldier, ſhould be preferred before other women: and béeing Heroes, it was lawfull for him to beare Armes, and that they ſhould not be chaſtiſed, but by Cæſar.

Hovv Policrates appointed liuings for the vviues & children of ſoldiers ſlaine in the vvars.

Policrates of Samos appointed liuing for the wiues and children of the ſouldiers ſlaine in the wars, ſtraightlie commaunding that no man ſhould offer them anie wrong.

Solon decreed the ſame.

Solon made this Lawe, that thoſe children, whoſe fathers were ſlaine in the defence of their Countreie, ſhoulde be brought vp at the charges of the Common Treaſurie.

What Nation but England but cheriſheth ſouldiers, & prouideth for men of ſeruice, truſting that ſome noble mindes at the next Parliament maie haue in remembraunce ſome of theſe good Lawes decréed by Emperours, Kings and Princes, whereby ſome Acte maie paſſe for the reliefe and maintenaunce of Souldiers, the which would cauſe ſuch a willingneſſe and priſtinate valour in Engliſh mindes, that no Nation ſhould be comparable vnto vs.

And as there is all diligence vſed for to make men faithfull, peaceable, and to liue in the feare of God, by the Gouernours of warre was doubeled: for in what man ought the Countrey to ſéeke greater faith, then in him who muſt promiſe to die for the ſame? In whome ought there to be more loue of peace, then in him which onelie by the warre maie be hurt? In whome ought there to bée more feare of God, then in him which euery daie committeth himſelfe to infinite perills.

Therefore to ſuch as hath trulie and valiauntlie ſerued in the Fielde with authoritie, would great rewardes and dignitie of Offices bée appointed, as men moſt méete for counſelling, and the miniſtration of Iuſtice. For as the Poets haue fained Minerua to bée armed: ſignifieng, that Captaines ſhould bée as wiſe in counſelling, as couragious in conquering, as politike in kéeping, as valiaunt in getting. And Tullie in his firſt booke of Offices ſpeaketh of a double commoditie theſe men doe yéeld to their Countreie: who making warres goe armed, and roabed doe gouerne the Common-wealth.

Hovv dignity of office ſhold be appointed to ſuch as haue ſerued trulie and aduẽtured ther liues in the defence of their countreie.

And as in Geneſis it is mencioned, before euer King was, that thoſe were appointed to gouerne, in whome valiauntneſſe and vertue didde moſt aabound.

Charles the Great gaue this honour to his Captaines, ſaieng, you ſhull be called Heroes, the Companions of Kings and Iudges of offences. Wherefore héereafter counſell Kings in the publike authoritie, and if anie doe you iniurie, let him knowe he hath offended the Emperours Maieſtie: and if offences bée by you committed, we ordaine puniſhment to bée giuen by vs and our ſucceſſours Emperours of Rome, as often as you ſhall tranſgreſſe.

Hovv Charles the greate called his Captaines companions of kings, and appointed them Iudges of offences.

And as the vſe of warres ought to be applied for the defence of right to ſhield vs from iniuries, whereby to plant a commodious ſtate of life, ſo the ſtudies thereof are to be vſed in time of peace, for exerciſe, and in the time of warre, for neceſſitie and for glorie, and to ſuffer onelie the Common weale to vſe it for an Art: ſo likewiſe as peace is the nourſe of ſtore and increaſe of things, if reſpect in time be not had for the prouiſion of Munition, moneie, weapons and men prepared both in mindes and by exerciſe trained for the warres, it wil cauſe in neceſſities but faint warres, beſéeching the liuing God, that this careleſſe liuing in ſecuritie, bée not ſo pernitious vnto the Common-weale, as the detracting of time ſhall enforce vs to take counſaile when it is to late.

The Quéenes Maieſtie with hir wiſe Counſell hath made ſo góod prouiſion of Munition for the Lande, likewiſe of ſhippes for the Sea, as no Realme for the quantitie better prouided: but if men bée not trained and exerciſed for the vſe thereof, it will ſerue to no other purpoſe, then men taken from the Lande, to bée Pilates of Shippes well appointed in the daungerous Seas. Beſides, hir Maieſties prouiſion vppon euerie occaſion is not to be broken, neither vppon a ſodaine inuaſion eaſilie to bee tranſported to the handes of hir ſubiects, for defence of hir Maieſties Countrey, the which the Counſell hath wiſelie foreſéene, but their Commiſſions are ſo ſimplie executed, as I greatlie doubt, when neceſſitie ſhall enforce to the vſe of the ſame, they ſhall altogether be deceiued.

The reaſon is, the Commiſſions are directed vnto the chiefe of euerie Sheire, and by them are appointed, ſuch Muſter maiſters as hath góod ſkill in the Lawe, the flieng of a Hawke, or experience in chooſing of a fat Bullocke or Shéepe: ſuppoſing becauſe wée haue lyued a time in peace, that we ſhall alwaies liue in this ſecuritie: deſpiſing to craue the aſſiſtance of the Souldier, who hath aduentured his life for his countrie, béeing neuer ſo expert or of ſo good behauiour, becauſe he is poore, and for that a Souldier will not ſée his countreie deceiued by their muſter bookes, as to putte in ſo manie able Caliuers, ſo manie able corſlettes, ſo many able Billes, and ſo manie able Bowes, the which will proue when occaſion ſhall ſerue to vſe them, to be halfe lame. I meane, becauſe ſuch as are appointed to haue a Caléeuer furniſhed, ſhall paſſe the booke with an olde ruſtie péece without flaſke, touch boxe, morion, match, pouder, ſword, or rapier and dagger, and ſuch as are appointed to haue corſlettes furniſhed, that is, to haue good curates for their bodies, taces for their thighes, poldrones, and vambraſes for their ſhoulders & armes, burgonites for their heads, good pikes, and ſwordes, and daggers, theſe ſhall paſſe the muſters with a little olde broken yron of their backs, or if he haue an old Almon Ryuet on his backe, although he lacke his taces, and manie other péeces, ſo he haue a Pike he ſhall be verie well armed, & yet men of that abilitie as they are, are able ſome to furniſh. 1. 2. or 3. men, and kéepe them continuallie in paie, and the Bill men who are appointed for execution and ſlaughter of the field, the which of neceſſitie muſt be armed at all pointes, theſe ſhall paſſe as men had in no eſtimation, with a ſkull on his head, and a pike-ſtaffe on his ſhoulders. Likewiſe the Bowmen without iackes, ſkuls, or ſufficient Bowes, according to their ſtrengths, with two or thrée ſhaftes by their ſides in their doublettes and hoſe, ſhall paſſe for able Bowe men, through the ſufferaunce whereof, not onelie the Quéenes maieſtie but the countreie ſhall be deceiued, if it bée not preſentlie looked vnto, truſting the wiſe Counſell will ſée it reformed, by aſſiſting the

Hovv thoſe that hath experience in martiall affaires ſhould be appointed for muſter maiſters.

chiefe of the Shéere, with ſuch Souldiers whom experience hath made to knowe what is méeteſt for men to apparell themſelues withall for the warres, and for that none are appointed but ſuch as are of greate abilitie for the prouiſion of the ſame, ſo after ſufficient warning giuen by the muſter maſters, as is appointed for their furniture, not well oyled and kept for the preſent vſe, if default bée founde either in lacke of ſuch furniture, they to haue a fine ſette vppon their heades, the which they ſhoulde truelie paie, and that moneie to bée beſtowed vppon match and pouder, the which ſhoulde bée ſpent vppon the training daye, and that ſuch might be appointed for the training of ſouldiers as are knowne to haue experience to inſtruct and teach them that, that they maie profite themſelues and their Countreie, and not by fauour to chooſe ſuch Captaines as are to bée taught by the poore Souldiers, and that conſideration by the Countreie for their paines might bée vſed, and at the dayes appointed for training, the chiefe of the Shéere to be preſent in their warre-like attire, and to exerciſe themſelues and their horſes, with running at the Ring, and ſuch pointes of ſeruice as is méeteſt for horſemen, as otherwiſe to ſée the training of the pikes and ſhot, wherby if election be made of Captaines not able to inſtruct like a Captaine, that others might be appointed that hath experience. And if Noblemen and Gentlemen woulde ſée theſe exerciſes honourablie frequented, we ſhould not feare the wicked practiſes of foreine Princes, to be in hoſtile oppreſſion, for that thoſe Nations ſeing the diſcipline and martiall prowesse of a ſtate ſo well gouerned, prouided, and defended, maie feare to offer vs iniuries, being gladde to deſire fauour and league, when thinges in this good ſtaie and ſafetie are confirmed and eſtabliſhed; through this courſe of life, we

Hovv the chiefe of euerie Sheere ſhould be in their vvarlike attire at the training daie.

ſhall be moſt happie, and doe our Lord God beſt ſeruice, ſo that our felicitie maie héereafter endure for euer.

FINIS.

¶ *A Table declaring the Contents of* the firſt booke.

Of the electing of the Generall Fol. 1.
Of the Generalls office. 3.
Of the office of a Generall. eod.
The office of the Maiſter of the Campe. 6.
Of the treaſurers office. 10.
Of the Maiſter of the ordinaunce. 11.
The office of the Liuetenant or Generall of horſmen. 14.
The office of a Coronell. 17.
Of the office of the great Sergeant or Sergeant maior. 19
Of the electing and office of the foure Corporalls of the field. 29.
Of the warlike counſell and their othes. 30.
Of the othes that euerie officer ought to take, of what office ſo euer he be : and firſt of the Pretor. 31.
Of the prouoſt Marciall. eod.
Of the Maiſter of the watch. 32.
Of the chiefe purueier of the victuals. eod.
Of the fire Maiſter. 33.
Of the Clarke or Notarie of the court. 34.
Of the common criar of the court. eod.
Certeine neceſſarie pointes concerning the Captaines charge. eod.
The Captaines charge. 36.
Certeine pointes to the Lieuetenants charge. 37.
The Enſigne-bearers charge. 37.
Of the Sergeant of the bands charge. 38.
The Corporalls charge. eod.
The Diſners charge. 39.
The Drummes and Fifes charge. eod.
The Surgeons charge. 40.
The office of the Clarke of a band. eod.
The Miniſters charge. 41.
The ſignification of the letters as men bearing weapons. 43.

THE TABLE

Heere followeth orders which are to be obſerued for the furniſhing of the weapons.

Of Caleeuers or coriers. 44.
Of Archers or long Bowes. eod.
Of Pikes. eod.
Of Billes. eod.
Of muſtering and training. 45.
Of ſixe principall pointes belonging to the Souldiers of all eſtates, as heereafter doe follow in order. eod.
The lawes and conſtitutions of the fielde, diuided into 83. Articles. 46. &c.
How Captaines according to their worthineſſe are preferred to great charge. 48. &c.
Certeine words to be vſed of the Captaine in time of training. 65.
Certeine points, to traine, exerciſe, and in order to place one hundred men, three in a ranke; alſo how to bring them into a Ring, an Eſſe, or a Snaile, verie profitable for young Souldiers. 66.
How to traine young men, and bring them to the vſe of their weapons. 67.68.69.70.
Certeine orders and practiſes to traine or place an hundred men. 71.
Certeine practiſes for them that haue charge of two hundred men to ſeruice conuenient. 72.73.74.75.76.
Orders of training two hundred men. 77.78.
Certeine points to exerciſe & traine three hundred men vnto ſeruice conuenient. 79.80.
To order & imbattell, 4. hundred men in quadrant proportion. 82.83.84.85.86.
The like number placed in manner of an hearſe or twofolde battaile. 87.
To imbattaile, 500. men in a quadrant proportion. 89.
90.91.
To place the like number in an hearſe or ſquare. 92.

The end of the Table of the firſt booke.

Heere followeth the Table of the ſecond Booke.

IN this ſecond booke is conteined certeine neceſſarie practiſes to be exerciſed with ſuch bands & regiments, as vnto Coronels or Chieftaines to be committed: to many exploits of ſeruice greatly auailable. 94.

Certeine neceſſarie points for to be exerciſed with numbers of Caleeuers & Archers, to diuers intents of ſeruice in the field. 95.

Orders of ſhot verie neceſſarie for diuers intents of ſeruice in the field. 97.

A band of Archers brought to ſeruice by the Caleeuers afore them. 97.

Orders of ſhot verie neceſſarie for diuers intents of ſeruice in the field. 98.

Orders of ſhot verie neceſſarie for diuers intents of ſeruice auaileable. 99.

Another of the ſame. 100.

An order to imbattaile 600. men at the ſodaine againſt horſmen & footmen. 101.

The like number brought in manner of a Hearſe to defend horſemen. 102.

An order to imbattaile.900.men at the ſodaine.104.

An order to imbattaile the like number in quadrant proportion at the ſodaine, as if the Sergeant maior were there preſent. 105.

An order to imbattell 12.C.men quadrantlie at the ſodaine. 108.

An order to imbattaile a Coronels charge. 109.

How to imbattel 150.mē in quadrant proportiō. 110.111

A Table to diſcouer numbers by hundreds, placed by 3.5.7.9. &c. in ranke and raie aſſembled, from one.C. vnto one thouſand fiue hundred, that is to ſaie, marching by 3. in ranke, 34. ranks containe. 102. men, by which example following, you maie plainlie diſcouer the numbers. 112.

THE TABLE.

A quadrant or twofold battell of 2000 men. 113.

A battell in forme of a croſſe, very neceſſary to be vſed, as well in the night as by daie, becauſe all the weapons are deuided by themſelues. 114.

An excellent order of incamping, (in forme of a Moone,) if thou ſtandeſt in doubt of the Enimie. 115.

A waie to march, & to conduct forth the armie. 116.

Of the order of the march in figure, and of the placing of the weapons. 121

The ordering of the lodgings. 125.

An oration to be made by the Generall before the battaile be fought. 130.

Of the ordering of the battells before they fight. 132.

Of the office of a Generall, when the battaile is a fighting. 137.

Of making ſpoile after the victory obtained. 139.

Of that is to be done after the deedes of armes, and of burieng the dead. 142.

Of the taking of priſoners, & of the vſage of them. 143

Of feaſts and triumphs after the victory. 144.

Hauing receiued an ouerthrowe, how to ſeeke reuenge. 145.

Of truce and intermiſsion of warres. 146.

Precepts and rules of warre neceſſary to be obſerued, as well for Generall, Captaine, as Souldier. 148.

A Table to know from 500. men vnto 10000. how manie paces they do containe both in length & bredth in their march from 5. to 11. in ranke, verie neceſſarie both for Chieftaines and Captaines. 152.

A Table to know how much ground will conteine a quadrant battell of people, of people and ground, and twofold, & how manie paces they require in their battells, from 500. vnto 10000. very neceſſary for the Sergeant maior or the Captaines. 154.

A diſcourſe of the Author, with a concluſion and and of the profeſsion of Armes. 156.

FINIS.

14636

STYWARD (Thomas). The Pathwaie to Martiall Discipline, devided into two Bookes. The First Booke entreateth of the Offices from the highest to the lowest, with the lawes of the Field; The Second Booke entreateth of sundrie proportions and training of Caleevers, and how to bring Bowes to a great perfection of Service, &c. Royal arms on back of title and numerous folding plates. Calf extra, g. e. 4to. 1581.

First edition.

Dr. Farmer's quotation of the line from Ben Johnson, "As corporal of the field, maestro del campo,' has the appearance, without perhaps the intention, of suggesting that these officers were the same: this, however, was not the fact. In Styward's 'Pathwaie to Martiall Discipline,' 1581, there is a chapter on the office of maister of the campe, and another on the electing and office of the foure corporalls of the fields; from which it appears that 'two of the latter were appointed for placing and ordering of shot, and the other two for embattailing of the pikes and billes, who according to their worthinesse, if death hapneth, are to succeede the great sergeant or sergeant major.' " - Douce's "Illustrations" of Love's Labour's Lost.